The Centre Reporter.

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FRIEND OF MINERS

SPANGLER ON RECORD AGAINST "PLUCK-ME" STORES.

Miners Always Paid in Cash.—Labor Organizations Refute Charges.—Who Kinsloe is.

JAMES MCCANN, President, EDWARD MULHERN, Vice President and SAM'L J. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treas.
Independent.
ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR,
Office of Sec'y and Treas, Dist. No. 2,
GEARHARTVILLE, Clearfield Co., Pa.
October 2, 1896.

DISTRICT OFFICERS ASK FOR INFORMATION.

MR. ROBERT MCGOWAN, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: Please let me know Col. J. L. Spangler's position in regards to the company store question. And whether he is in now or at any previous time had a store of his own or allowed one of his bosses to have one. If you have had any dealing with Spangler or know nothing about it, please write in detail as there is some talk up here about him running a pluck-me in Barnsboro or Spangler. Hoping to hear from you soon,

I remain fraternally yours,
SAMUEL J. MITCHELL,
Sec'y and Treas.

LOCAL OFFICER'S REPLY.

SPANGLER, Oct. 8, 1896.

MR. S. J. MITCHELL, Sec'y and Treas.

Dear Sir and Bro:—In reply to your inquiry of the 6th inst., would say that Col. J. L. Spangler has never had at any time any connection with company stores at Hastings, Spangler or Barnsboro. At one time a store was started by one of his bosses, but as soon as the miners notified him, he immediately ordered it closed. He has been away from the mines for about two years. About eight months ago we asked him to define his position in regard to the pluck-me question, as there was some talk of compelling the miners to deal in any store located at Spangler. I enclose you a copy of his reply. This letter was read at a meeting of the miners, and pleased the men very much. There are check weighmen on all his tipples, and his men are paid in cash every two weeks. I do not think that any of the miners in this section has any ill feeling towards Mr. Spangler, as he always treated them as an equal and they got anything they asked for.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT MCGOWAN.

FRIENDLY OFFICES OF COL. SPANGLER TO CORRECT ATTEMPTED INFRINGEMENT OF COMPANY'S POLICY.

SPANGLER, PA., April 4, 1896.

J. L. SPANGLER, ESQ., Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Sir:—We have been instructed by L. A. 1505, I. O. K. of L., in regard to the company store evil, which certain persons are trying to fasten on the miners of this place by going around the Sterling mines Mo. 11 and others, and getting men to promise to deal with them, and sign an Iron Clad so that they can stop what money the men will have due them through the Sterling Co., and believe you to be a friend of the miners, and Sterling Company always having a good name of dealing justly and honestly with their men, we hope you will use your influence to get this evil stopped. You will confer a great favor on the miners of this place, and if at any time they can return the compliment I assure you they will do so. Hoping we will hear from you soon, with a favorable reply, we remain respectfully, Committee.

JAMES O'FARRELL, M. W.
ROBERT MCGOWAN, W. G.
JAS. GLANCY, Recording Sec'y.

REPLY OF COL. SPANGLER GIVEN EIGHT MONTHS AGO.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1896,

MESSERS. JAMES O'FARRELL, ROBERT M'GOWAN AND JAS. GLANCY, Committee, Spangler, Pa.

Gentlemen:—I have your letter of recent date in reference to certain efforts that are being made to secure the store trade from the employees of the Sterling Coal Company.

I wish to say that I have delayed answer to your letter until I could have a personal interview with Mr. William P. Duncan who has absolute charge of the mines in Cambria county. I have had no connection with the active management of these mines for over a year, but in talking with Mr. Duncan today, I can say to you that no employe of Duncan & Spangler is required to deal at any particular store. This is a matter for the miner himself. The firm has no store of its own nor any connection with store business. It is your privilege to elect to deal wherever it suits you best. For further information I trust you will call on Mr. William P. Duncan when next he visits the mines. I will use my influence to correct any violation of the general policy of the term.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. L. SPANGLER.

The Bituminous Record, edited by one R. A. Kinsloe, has asked a large number of questions of Col. Spangler, the Free Silver candidate for Congress, with a view to conveying the idea that Mr. Spangler is unfit to represent this district.

WHO IS R. A. KINSLOE?

Does anyone know where he came from?

Did he ever dig coal? If not, how did he become connected with the miners?

Did he not give the secrets of every movement of the miners to the newspapers and to the operators?

Was he paid for it? If so, how much?

Why is Kinsloe always talking about a reduction and never about an advance?

Is it because he loves the miners or because the operators pay him for it?

Why has he opposed every move that the miners have made except the big suspension of 1894?

Why has he fought every officer of a labor organization that has ever been in the district?

WHY DID HE FIGHT JIM WHITE, DAN LENNON, BOB WATCHORN, JOHN B. RAE, PAT M'BRYDE, JOHN M'BRIDE, PHIL PENNA and scores of others?

Did he do it to build up the confidence of the miners in their organization or to destroy it?

If the latter, was he paid for it?

If so, by whom?

Did he obtain the secrets of the miners a year ago when they were agitating for an advance in wages, under pretense of helping them to obtain a satisfactory settlement?

Did he betray those secrets over the long distance telephone to Wm. P. Duncan, an operator?

Was he paid for it? If he betrayed the miners then is he doing so now?

If he was against them then, is he for them now?

Did Spangler refuse to pay Kinsloe $1,000 for his support?

Did Kinsloe go to DuBois?

Did he see Arnold or his representative?

If he asked Spangler $1,000, *how much did he receive from Arnold or his representative?*

These are some questions that the people would like to have Mr. Kinsloe answer and until he does so to the satisfaction of the miners, his malicious statements concerning Mr. Spangler will have the same effect on the vote of this district that an assertion of Benedict Arnold's would have had on the founders of our government.

Preacher Porr in Trouble.

Rev. W. S. Porr, years ago a minister of the Centre Hall and the Rebersburg Lutheran charges, has been dismissed from his office by the Synod in session at York, last week. The particulars are given thus:

Failure to make restitution to a blind man of whom he had borrowed $5000, and who subsequently died of a broken heart, has cost Rev. William S. Porr, of Steelton, his ministerial prerogatives.

The Western Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod has refused to restore Mr. Porr as a member of the synod.

About eight years ago, while officiating in Dover, York county, churches, Pastor Porr borrowed about $5000 of Henry Cassell, a blind and childless parishioner. Porr erected a drug store for his son at Steelton. Cassell tried to get the money from Porr, but failed, and it is said he died of a broken heart. Cassell's executors invoked the aid of the law to get the money, but also failed. The synod has now taken the case in hand.

THE Standard Oil candidates Curtin and Womelsdorf see the hopelessness of their case in the record they have made at Harrisburg. Centre county wants no monopoly representatives. We want men to look after the agricultural interests.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

WERE THESE ANARCHISTS?

Mr. William J. Bryan has been charged with anarchy because he advocates the adoption of the double standard of gold and silver. Peter Cooper, a man of large wealth, but of larger humanity and philanthropy, one of those rare and estimable characters who regard it as right that the riches they have made out of the people, will scarcely be branded as an Anarchist and a revolutionist. Yet Peter Cooper was outspoken in his advocacy of bimetallism and severe in his condemnation of the single standard gold policy. He wrote to President Hayes in this manner:

The demonetization of silver was a trick of the enemies of the poor man's currency. The remonetization of silver will be a great relief now, in the depression of all business, if not the final and best measure. * * * There is fast forming in this country an aristocracy of wealth, the worst form of aristocracy that can curse the prosperity of any country.

Mr. Cooper further emphasized his confidence in the wisdom of silver coinage in these remarks:

With regard to the demonetization of silver, every intelligent man must see that as silver now forms more than one-half of the coined money of the world, the effect of demonetizing silver must not only lessen the value of the world's money, but must appreciate the value of gold in proportion as the value of silver has been reduced. The plan for demonetizing silver is said to have been just presented to the great bankers of Europe at the great Paris Exposition. It required but little examination to show them that the demonetization of silver would appreciate the value of gold and thus add hundreds of millions to their wealth.

At another time Mr. Cooper, who spoke his mind with directness, said:

Corporations are fast becoming the curse of modern life. They usurp the powers that belong of right to the community and the Government and actually threaten the liberties of the people.

The rich of the world are wedded to gold, the poor to silver. It is to the interest of the rich and moneyed kings to demonetize silver and make gold the sole currency because they own the gold.

OAK HALL.

Persons Who Have Been Visiting in and Out of Town.

The weather was quite bad on Tuesday.

Our farmers are about through husking corn and they report a good crop.

Apples are very plenty at this place and are selling very low.

J. H. Weber, of Boalsburg, is loading a car of potatoes, this makes the 6th car of potatoes shipped from this station.

Our schools are getting along well this year as our teachers can give more time to the lessons, and both teachers, Miss Bathgate and Mr. Geiss are well liked.

Some of our people have done their butchering.

The public sale of D. C. Gingerich was largely attended and everything went at a fair price. Mr. Gingerich left for Altoona on Monday and his family followed on Tuesday; he is going into the grocery business in Juniata, Pa.; we hope he may be successful.

I. I. Tressler's shredder arrived on Saturday; now farmers have your fodder shredded.

William Sellers, of Linden Hall, was the guest of his sons William and Edward of this place last week.

Two suspicious looking men were seen on our streets last week, walking back and forth, and appeared to be looking for something.

Of Interest to Liverymen.

A decision of importance to the liverymen of Pennsylvania has been handed down by Judge Orlady, of the Superior court. It sustains as constitutional the Act of Assembly of 1887, known as the Livery Act which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment, to wilfully damage the property of a livery stable keeper. It was passed to cover cases of injury to horse or vehicle by reckless driving. The judges of five courts have decided the act was unconstitutional. As a result the law became a dead letter. Now that the Superior Court sustains it, many cases are likely to be added to the business of the courts. People who drive hired teams recklessly and injure them will have criminal suits entered against them as of yore.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

CAPITOL NEWS

BRYAN CERTAIN TO CARRY NEW YORK.

Mark Hanna Captured the National Officers of the A. P. A. and Will Attack Mr. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Some of the most ardent Bryan men have been absolutely astonished at some of the recent unexpectedly good news which has come into Washington. Lawrence Gardner, who attended the State Convention of Democratic Clubs in New York, says he received information there which makes him certain that Bryan will carry New York, and the Congressional committee has information that New Jersey and Pennsylvania are in a fair way to become Bryan states, owing to a tidal wave of silver sentiment which is sweeping the working men out of Republican ranks and making them stanch supporters of Bryan. A member of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio writes that Bryan will not have less than 30,000 plurality in that state, and a Democratic poll of Iowa shows a majority of 37,000 for Bryan. Hon. F. H. Lovejoy writes: "I have been all over Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota, and have come in personal contact with the voters, especially in the large lumbering towns and mills, and 90 per cent. of these men intend to vote for Bryan. I feel sure that all these states will go for Bryan and that by a good majority. Silver is on top, sure."

It must be evident even to Secretary Morton himself that he made a mistake from every point of view when he made that uncalled for and undeserved attack upon Senators Harris, Pugh and Morgan, because of their support of free silver. As strongly as President Cleveland and the other members of his cabinet are opposed to silver, they to a man deprecate the language of Secretary Morton. Nobody in Washington would follow the example set by some of the Democrats on the Virginia side of the Potomac, in hanging Secretary Morton in effigy, but he has been very freely condemned by all classes of men. Here is a very conservative opinion expressed by Hon. P. B. McKenzie, Mayor of Eufala, Ala. and a gold Democrat: "I have put Secretary Morton in the front rank of Democracy's leaders, and as a sound money Democrat, I was anxious to see him nominated for President. But after his late utterances, so unjust and uncalled for, I am bound to modify my opinion of his character. His foolish assault on Senator Morgan, Pugh and Harris, and his attempt to wave the bloody shirt by rousing prejudice against the South will hurt the cause he wants to aid more than most people imagine. It will turn hundreds of wavering voters in every southern state to the side of Bryan." Senator Morgan dismissed the matter in a few characteristic words, referring to Mr. Morgan as a "barn rat."

Secretary Carlisle has the dubious honor of having been the first man to make a public partisan political speech in the U. S. Treasury building. The speech was against free silver and was made to a Baltimore delegation which had come to Washington to request Mr. Carlisle to make a speech in Baltimore before election. As Mr. Carlisle's stump engagements in Kentucky made it inconvenient for him to go to Baltimore, he proceeded to make an anti-silver speech then and there to the delegation, forgetting, perhaps, that Democrats were being kicked out of office for daring to do much less in behalf of silver. The latest removal was the son-in-law of Senator Pugh of Ala., who dared to become a silver candidate for Congress.

The Republicans who have been bluffing about their expectation of carrying Texas crawled into their holes when a man with $500, which he wanted to bet that Bryan would carry Texas by 150,000 majority, arrived in Washington and tried to run them down.

Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, doesn't talk like a man who is either lukewarm in his support of Bryan or doubtful of the result, both of which he has been charged with being by Republicans. He said: "While I was in Chicago, assurances were given me that the votes of Minnesota, Indiana and Michigan are absolutely sure for Bryan. Should Mr. Bryan not lose any of the border states, the vote of Indiana alone, in addition, will elect him. The votes of the other states will simply add to his majority." Mr. Butler frankly said that he did not care to express any positive opinion about Illinois or Iowa, because the information he received concerning those two states was of such a mixed nature that he had not formed any.

Mark Hanna has captured the National officers of the A. P. A., bag and baggage, and they are preparing to circulate an official attack upon Mr. Bryan, which will indirectly appeal to A. P. A. men to vote for McKinley. It has been known to Mr. Bryan's managers for some time that this action was contemplated, but they have not deemed the matter of sufficient importance to try to prevent it. In fact, some of them think the A. P. A. attack on Mr. Bryan will make a great many more votes for him than against him, and are for that reason rather disposed to welcome it.

LINDEN HALL.

News of the Past Week Gathered from Our Neighboring Town.

Mr. and Mrs. Bible made a flying trip to Centre Hall and back on Saturday afternoon.

Henry Zeigler was visiting at Pine Grove on Tuesday.

Calvin Goble made another trip to Tusseyville on Saturday; there must be some attraction.

John Lee, of Tusseyville, made a visit to our town on Saturday.

Two of our fine young men drove quite a distance to attend a convention last week, but poor Jimmy had to walk home.

George Burchfield from Pittsburg came home on a visit to his mother-in-law, Mrs McClellan east of town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rossman from Penn Cave, were visiting at the home of Henry Zeigler on Sunday and Monday.

Hale Ross, our enterprising merchant made a trip to Fairbrook on Monday of this week.

The rainy weather is bothering the farmer about as much as the silver question around here at present.

Your correspondent was accidentally lost, but fortunately was found by a genial cow buyer, and again started on his way.

POTTERS MILLS.

Latest News Items from Across the Valley Given by our Correspondent.

William McCormick, who was on the sick list is able to be about again.

Mrs. Jennie Shaffer, of Centre Hall, is visiting friends at this place.

Dr. Roland Stiver, of Lena, Ill., spent a day in our town this week.

Thomas Treaster moved to the house belonging to Alex McCoy.

The Zettle Bro's have commenced hauling their props to the Fort siding, and have moved to our town. Samuel Reeder, who has bought the poles from the Zettle Bro's has also moved to town.

The hunters of Potters Mills and the vicinity have not had the hunting fever this fall as they generally get it when the season opens. The game is very scarce owing to the damaging fires which passed through the mountains last spring.

COBURN.

The First Deer of the Season Shot by W. J. Rote Last Week.

William Walter, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Wood, of Curwensville, are at present visiting at the home of Michael Evart.

Mrs. R. O. Braucht and two children departed for Sunbury on Saturday, where they will visit among friends for a short time.

Rev. Weand, a retired Lutheran minister living at Altoona, and his estimable wife were visiting friends at this place on Saturday and Sunday. Years ago the reverend gentleman preached for the Rebersburg charge, to which place he went on Monday to call on his many friends there.

Mrs. J. F. Garthoff is spending the week with friends at Rebersburg.

W. J. Rote one day last week while out hunting shot a large deer; the first of the season for our nimrods.

The almost continuous rains greatly interfere with the farmers in the husking of their corn in this section.

THE school appropriations from the state were cut down, and the taxpayers were compelled to make up the deficiency. Curtin and Womelsdorf voted for every extravagant measure that came up before the House. And for their fun the heaviest taxpayer, the farmer, reaches down in his pocket and pays the bill.

A VOTE for McKinley means a continuation of the present low prices in all farm products. The Republican party promises no relief to the masses. They want it to remain. Do you want a change? Bryan and free silver can never make prices for wheat any lower than they are.

THE goldites are holding elections every few days and have McKinley elected every time with an increased number of electors, at a rate which will soon give them five times as many electors as there are in the Union. On Nov. 3 the free silver men will do some voting that will knock McKinley 1 million miles from the presidency.

PARAGRAPHS OF INTEREST.

Silver in 1872 was worth $1.32 per ounce, caused by French mints open at 15½ to 1. Its par value at 16 to 1 is $1.29¼.

Silver in 1896 is worth 66 cents per ounce, caused by closing the mints to coinage for the public.

How it affects the farmer, is shown by taking wheat as an illustration. A bushel of wheat was worth more in India, in 1872, one ounce of silver, $1.32; in 1896, one ounce of silver, 66 cts.

All products sold in Europe in competion with silver-using countries have declined in proportion.

It makes a difference in the value of American products of more than $1,000,000,000 annually.

The American farmer and miner loses that sum. The European manufacturer and tradesman gains that sum.

They cannot obtain good products and raw materials for manufacture at half-price if they cannot buy silver at half price.

Restoring silver coinage as in 1872 will restore prices, as in 1872.

The government gives no other guaranty than to make silver a legal tender, and need give no other.

If given a full legal-tender equality with gold the United States can absorb into its circulation all the silver that the world can spare.

The more of such money it can secure the greater will be its prosperity.

English influence for England's advantage has maintained it until the present time.

We are selling all products that are in competition with silver using countries on the silver basis of India, and it fixes the prices for all such products.

We are taking European goods in exchange for our products on the gold basis of Europe, and that equally applies to all prices here, except as modified by our tariff.

This policy cannot be long continued without impoverishing American farmers and destroying the value of their property.

It will force them to the same plane of living and expenditures as the people with whom they must compete.

Give back for our farmers and miners this $1,000,000,000 a year, and it will make a market for the products of our factories, and give employment at good prices to our mechanics and laborers.

Common justice demands that the legalized robbery of no less than 40,000 miners for the benefit of this and other Governments shall cease.

While such robbery begins with the miner, it immediately involves every real wealth producer in America.

No factory is ever closed when it can sell its products at a profit.

You cannot start factories by destroying the purchasing power of more than half the people.

If consumers cannot buy at present, they surely cannot if the prices of manufactured goods are to be advanced by a higher tariff.

A continuance of the gold standard means—and it can mean nothing else—yet lower prices; yet more suffering.

Wall street represents England.

Banks everywhere are under the dictation of Wall street.

They have assisted to establish this ruinous policy and are helping to maintain it.

It means destruction to American industry.

WHEAT CORNERED—JUMPS TO 87.

A Syndicate has made the biggest corner in wheat ever known, in Chicaga, this week. On the sly the speculators have been buying up all the wheat in the country they could lay their hands on and now chased the price up to 87 cents, by which they, the syndicate, make millions of dollars, and the farmer makes—nothing! The speculators are dancing with delight over their big pull and the farmer is wondering where the money is to come from to pay his taxes. This syndicate is composed of the men who are contributing to the corruption fund to buy McKinley's election and keep up the trusts. Farmers, bear this in mind when you vote—Bryan is dead set against the trusts.

Flour has now gone up high to the injury of consumers. Now take your ballot and vote your choice.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, October 25, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at Union church, at 2 p. m.; at Georges valley, at 10 a. m.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THE NEWS.

The annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association met in Binghamton, N. Y. No business of a public nature was transacted ——The Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railway, recently purchased by the Pennsylvania Company, re-elected the old directors, except Ralph Peters, whose place was filled ——Eleven judgments, aggregating $90,930, were entered in New York by default against Erastus Wiman, of Staten Island, in favor of Austin B. Fletcher on notes made between 1892 and 1895.——The directors of the Central Railroad met in annual session, in Savannah, Ga. The stockholders' annual meeting was to have been held and a large number of them came into the city, but it was decided to postpone it until November 10. The directors met behind closed doors.

Barnes & Ladow, sash and blind manufacturers, of Mechanicville, N. Y., are financially embarrassed as a result of the general depression. Figures are not given. The firm have done a business of $200,000 a year. ——F. W. Benham has been appointed receiver for Wilcox & Howe, of Derby, Conn., manufacturers of bicycle forgings. The liabilities of the concern are $43,000; assets, $149,000. The cause of the failure is said to be the failures of many bicycle concerns which owed the firm.——Application has been made for a receiver for the Union Loan and Trust Company, of Boston, a concern with a capital stock of $100,000 and liabilities of $363,844. The institution is expected to be able to increase its reserve and continue in business.——William Matuar, a foreman, employed by the Brooklyn Gas Company, of New York, was assassinated by Rocco Muralotto, a laborer, whom he had discharged. Muralotto fired upon his victim at close range with both barrels of a fowling-piece, and killed him instantly. The assassin was arrested.——A munificent addition to the Yale College library has been announced in the shape of a gift, by J. M. Sears, of the class of '77, now of Boston. The gift consists of 7000 volumes, which constituted the library of Ernest Curteuls, recently sold in Germany. In the collection there are 3,500 bound volumes and 3,500 unbound volumes, largely made up of pamphlets and dissertations.——Lester H. Thurber, of Nashua, N. H., has been appointed assignee of the Security Trust Company, of Nashua, upon petition of the State Bank Commissioners, and the company has been enjoined from doing business in New Hampshire. Mr. Thurber will be required to furnish bonds for $60,000.——Mrs. Dora Rosenstadt, aged forty-seven, tried to fill a gasoline stove at the home of her son-in-law Jacob Rosenberg, Baltimore, Md., while the wicks were burning, when the oil became ignited, and exploded. Mrs. Rosenstadt and the infant daughter of Rosenberg were fatally, and Rosenberg and his wife seriously burned.

A GIFT TO THE RALEIGH.

Silver Punch Bowl and Ladle Presented to the Cruiser by North Carolinians.

The United States steamer Raleigh, Capt. Merrill Miller commanding, dropped anchor in the harbor of Southport, having left Hampton Roads on Monday. The Raleigh came to Southport for the purpose of receiving a silver punch bowl and ladle, presented by citizens of North Carolina as a testimonial to the vessel that bears the name of the capital of the old North State.

The bowl is of ornate design and is a fine specimen of the silversmith's art.

Governor Carr and his staff and a large delegation of prominent citizens of Raleigh arrived in the morning, together with a delegation of leading business men of Wilmington.

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce tried to secure the cutter Colfax for the use of the Governor and staff, but the cutter left this port a few days ago, and is supposed to be watching filibusters off the Florida coast.

The presentation address was made on the deck of the Raleigh at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the presence of the officers and crew and the visitors. Governor Carr was to have made the presentation address, but delegated that duty to Captain Ashe, who presented the testimonial in a fine address.

Captain Miller, of the Raleigh, replied on behalf of his officers and men and accepted the bowl in a neat and appropriate speech. The ship's crew then gave three hearty cheers for the State of North Carolina and its Governor.

The Governor and his party took luncheon on board and the bowl was christened. As the Governor left the cruiser he was given a salute of seventeen guns.

The Raleigh was beautifully decorated and presented a fine appearance.

PUT TO DEATH BY BAYONETS.

Spaniards Bombarded the Heights of Guayalitos For Three Hours.

A meager report has been received of another important engagement between the Spanish forces under General Echague and Antonio Maceo, in which it is claimed the insurgents sustained very heavy losses, and the losses of the Spaniards were admittedly severe. Details are very hard to obtain, and are carefully guarded by the authorities.

The battle occurred on October 8. Gen. Echague reports that they found the insurgents very strongly intrenched under Maceo himself on the heights of Guayalitos, south of Cararajicara, in Pinar del Rio. These heights were bombarded for three hours with all the means at the command of the Spanish commander. At the end of that time he took the heights by assault, and put many of the insurgents to death with the bayonet, causing them a heavy loss, particularly the retiring flank of the insurgents. It is supposed that they have suffered a still further loss by a heavy cannonade, which was directed at their retreat.

It appears from the official report that the troops lost fifteen killed. Among the wounded were Lieut. Col. Rodriguez, of the Aragon Battalion; Lieut Col. Romero, of the Arapiles Battalion; three Lieutenants, and ninety-eight privates. The insurgents fired five shots from a cannon, which, according to the report, were without effect. Their retreat was to San Pedro del Calpito, toward Consolacion del Norte, and to Calguanabo after having burned their camp.

Gen. Echague took his wounded to Los Palacios to the south and on the railroad from the town of Pinar del Rio to Havana.

HELD UP THE MAIL.

Daring Robbery on the Union Pacific.

THE LOSS WILL BE HEAVY.

The Engineer Leaps From the Train to Give the Alarm, and Escapes the Bullets of the Bandits—Posses on the Trail.

The Union Pacific fast mail due at Ogden, Utah, at two o'clock a. m., was held up by three masked and heavily-armed men a half mile east of Uintah. Two of the robbers clambered over the engine tender, and, with oaths, backed by revolvers in each hand, compelled the engineer to stop the train. He did so, and the robbers immediately attacked the express car. An attempt was made to force the safe with dynamite, but the charge failed to explode. In the meantime, the engineer started to run. He escaped a fusilade of bullets, and made his way to the city. The robbers then went to the mail car. While they were sorting the registered packages the conductor cut the engine loose from the train, opened the throttle and started for Ogden. Near Ogden he overtook the engineer and brought him into the city. Several large posses of men have started on the trail of the robbers, including many old scouts who know every foot of the country.

The Union Pacific fast mail train held up at Uintah, Utah, was carrying the Chicago and other Eastern mail from the coast. Superintendent Troy, of the Railway Mail Service, was wired by the postal messengers on the train that the postal cars were entered by the bandits and all of the registered mail thoroughly rifled. The fast mail carries the registered mail from the coast, and as a great proportion of such mail is correspondence between banks, enclosing exchanges and remittances, and always a good proportion of cash, the loss is supposed by Mr. Troy to be of consequence.

"This is the first time in many years that the mail cars have been held up," said Mr. Troy. "The bandits in the past have contented themselves with rifling express boxes, and have left the mail cars alone, fearing the relentlessness with which the government secret agents pursue mail robbers. It was an exceptionally bold act to attack the fast mail of the Union Pacific Railroad—one of the largest carriers of mail in the country. The government cannot afford to leave unfound the men who did the act."

Youthful Bank Robbers.

The Sherburne bank robbers, it has been definitely settled, are none other than Lou and Hans Kellihan, well-known boys in Rock Rapids. News of the discovery fell like a thunderbolt. Their parents, who were reputable people, are prostrated by the announcement.

Hans, the dead one, has been away from home four years, and was supposed to be traveling with a theatrical troupe. He came home two months ago and persuaded Lou to go with him, saying he had a position for him. The printed portraits leave no doubt of the identity of the boys. Lou has been considered a trustworthy lad, and was held in high esteem. The father, John Kellihan, and J. D Wilson, brother-in-law, have gone to Blue Earth City to see him.

The boys left two weeks ago, presumably to visit relatives. The crime was undoubtedly plotted in Rock Rapids. The dead robber is believed to have been the main conspirator, and the murderer of the two men in the Sherburne Bank. The reading of dime novels is believed to have been the cause of the crime.

PAID $10,000 RANSOM.

Sensational Story of the Kidnapping of a San Francisco Man.

Such a story as millionaire James Campbell told and proved against Oliver Winthrop comes now from Charles Montgomery, of the Brooklyn Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., who is a man of means, position and high reputation—just such a story, save that the kidnapper, to call him so, is declared to have planned more wisely than Winthrop, executed more skillfully, reaped a substantial reward for his daring crime and gone free.

For more than a year Mr. Montgomery has held his peace and kept his pledge of secrecy, and no one but his wife and his lawyer has known that he was the victim of an astonishing piece of villainy, and that he paid a large sum of money—said to be $10,000—to his captor as the price of liberty and personal security.

The Chronicle published a sensational story to the effect that a year ago last July Mr. Montgomery had been lured at midday into a vacant house in the most populous part of the city and had been held a prisoner and threatened with torture and death, and had finally agreed to pay his jailor the sum he demanded within a specified time after his release, had sworn not to betray the robber and had paid the money as he had promised. In an interview upon the subject, Montgomery said that his reason for not having given publicity to the story at an earlier date was that the kidnapper had threatened to kill him if it ever became public, and both he and his lawyer believed that he would keep his word.

TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES.

Report that the Bancroft Will Attempt to Do So With French Assistance.

A report has reached New York that the cruiser Bancroft will attempt to force the Dardanelles, backed by the French fleet.

Last week the Porte refused to allow the passage of the Bancroft through the Dardanelles, or to allow the passage of the vessels of any other nation, not a party to the treaty of Paris.

It was then stated that the United States had made no application for permission to enter the Dardanelles.

BANK ROBBER CONFESSES.

The Story of the Robbery and Tragedy at Sherburne.

The young man under arrest at Lake Mills, Iowa, on a charge of having been implicated in the double murder and bank robbery at Sherburne, has made a confession, acknowledging that he was associated in the affair. He says that the man killed while resisting arrest near Elmore was his brother. He will not reveal his true name or the location of his home.

The confession was secured by his captor, Marshall Ruby. In it he declares that his brother planned the robbery and killed the two men in the Sherburne bank. After detailing the killing of the two men, he said he and his brother were greatly alarmed lest they be penned up in the bank, and both agreed that they must work rapidly. He continued:

"I went to the money drawer and took out the money. I thought there were about $700 in the bunch I had. I put it in a sack that we had for the purpose, and then we cut the screen to the back window, and left town on our bicycles. Just as we got on the bicycles I handed my brother the money, and he put it in his bicycle bag. We separated about two and one-half or three miles outside of Sherburne. My brother, being the best rider, made south for the state line, and I took a southwesterly direction until I got south of Jackson, and then I struck out south along the Desmoines River to Algona. Then I crossed the country around by Britt and Forest City to Lake Mills. I had a pretty hard time in getting through."

After making the confession to Marshall Ruby the latter wanted the prisoner to tell his right name, but he shook his head, and said:

"I do not wish to let my folks know anything about this. I suppose I shall plead guilty under an assumed name."

The name he first gave upon being taken in custody was Jim McMullen. He now says that it is fictitious, but will give no other, so that is the name under which he will probably be arraigned. He will be taken to the Blue Earth County jail, located in Blue Earth City, for safekeeping, as it is considered dangerous to lodge him in the county jail at Fairmont, the county seat of Martin county, in which the Sherburne affair occurred.

A despatch from Sherburne, Minn., says the body of the dead robber, J. D. Stair, was interred at Sherburne Sunday. The only service was a short prayer by Rev. J. J. Lutz. Thousands of people came in from all directions.

HIS DEADLY WINCHESTER.

Three Men Killed and Two Badly Wounded at Columbus, Ga.

Three men are dead and two seriously wounded as the result of a sensational tragedy which occurred at Columbus. One of the dead is J. A. White, who was the cause of the whole trouble. White and his nineteen-year-old son murdered in cold blood two policemen and wounded two other men who were in the party attempting to arrest them. The murdered officers are Richard M. Adams and Wm. Jackson. White was formerly a policeman, but for several years has been in the shoe business. He has been considered eccentric, but not crazy. He became involved in a quarrel in a bar-room. Adams and Jackson served him with a summons to answer a charge of disorderly conduct. This maddened White, who made threats against the officers. He went home, got his Winchester and bought a supply of cartridges. He was joined by his son, who was armed. They went to a bar-room, and going out from there, encountered the officers.

"I told you to get ready, and if you are not ready you ought to be," White called out, as he opened fire on Officers Adams and Jackson. Adams fell at the first shot; then Jackson fell, begging the Whites to stop firing. The father stood over him firing into his prostrate body.

The news of the affair created intense excitement. Policeman Roberts went to White's house, knocked, was asked in and as he stepped inside was fatally wounded by a ball from White's gun. The entire police force, armed with Winchesters and their party augmented by the presence of a large number of armed citizens, went to arrest the Whites. The son had taken no part in the last shooting, but had fired at both Adams and Jackson. The White's home was surrounded and demands made for surrender. The reply was a shot which wounded a boy in the crowd. Then six officers went to the house and broke down the doors. As they sprang in White fired, wounding Sergeant Pickett, at the same time White was shot. He attempted to break through, but a dozen bullets were put through his body. Henry, the son, escaped to the Alabama side of the river.

ESCAPED FROM LA PLATA JAIL.

George Matthews, Irwin's Alleged Murderer, Gives the Jailer the Slip.

George Matthews, accused of killing James J. Irwin at Allen's Fresh, Charles County, August 21, and waiting trial for murder in the first degree, escaped from jail Monday morning. It is charged that the jailor carelessly left the jail door open while serving breakfast to the prisoners, and Matthews slipped out.

Irwin was shot through the head from a window while asleep in his own house, and his wife is accused of having been an accessory to the murder, which it is thought resulted from an improper intimacy between her and Matthews. The woman was not indicted, but is being held as a witness.

KILLED THE GAMBLERS.

Infuriated Indians Meet Out Quick Justice to Two Swindlers.

Much excitement prevails in the Indian Territory over the operations of gamblers who are fleecing the simple-minded Indians. The quarterly payment of the Osage tribe was made on Tuesday and hundreds of gamblers were present with all kinds of devices from the shell game to the gold brick swindle.

Two gamblers fleeced a crowd of full bloods and their victims became enraged and drove them out of the settlement. The gamblers were overtaken at Turkey Creek and killed. Their names are not known.

STORM'S HAVOC.

Miles of New Jersey Beach Strewn With Wreckage.

RUIN AT CONEY ISLAND.

Many Amusement Structures Swept Away—Topography of the Shore Completely Altered—Hotel at Sea Isle City Falls In.

A despatch from New York says:—The great storm of 1896 has not been relegated to the annals of the past and the story has not half been told. No one has so far been able to estimate the damage wrought by the wind and the waves, nor to say how far-reaching was the fury of the gale. But as far as the eye can see, from any point along the shores of Long Island, along the Jersey coast, in over the lowlands, and in some instances over the highlands, wherever one may turn there are evidences that a hurricane has been passing through this section of the country. It was the tail of a storm that came from the Indies, broad and destructive; lifted the seas to a giant height, and forced in the waters with a sweep that carried them high over the land to begin the work the wind and rain would finish.

For two days and a night the gale blew with ever-increasing fury, and there was a steady downpour of rain to complete the miserable devastation already well done.

One Hotel Swept Away.

At Brighton Beach and at Manhattan, at Edgemere, at Far Rockaway, and at a dozen other points along the sea line the fast incoming waters swept under the very foundations of the buildings, and more than once they shook and shivered under the terrific pounding of the seas. One hotel did go down, unable to stand the forces turned against it. That was the Brunswick at Sea Isle City, the finest structure of its kind in that section. How many smaller buildings were caught up by the wind and wreckage or inundated is up to the present time an unknown quantity. It is certain, however, that the number is large, if for no other reason than the reports that have already come in are to the effect that in some sections whole districts on the coast were clean swept of the frame buildings that for years have served for every purpose from a bath house to a home.

Nor was it along the coast alone that the fury of the gale manifested itself. Jersey City was in places practically inundated. Boats were a valuable acquisition, both for purposes of removal, and for purposes of locomotion. The railroads in that section of New Jersey were sufferers to the extent of suspending of business for a period, and many towns in that State had to be content with a lonesome existence.

At Asbury Park and Long Island.

The wires of Sandy Hook were down for many hours, and when communication was again established, it was only to learn that never before had such a hurricane been experienced. Fortunately, people and dwellings alike at the old hook, were built for storms, and the damage there was slight, if the scare was great. Householders at Asbury Park and Long Branch, for the summer visitors had long since taken their departure, gathered to watch the fury of the seas, wonder-stricken and amazed at the greatness of the waters.

But Coney Island, that land that has of late been plagued by fire and storm above all others, was the greatest sufferer. The light and airy beer gardens that stood upon the shore, and the bathing-houses and floats, from the farthermost corner of Manhattan to way beyond the end of the Bowery, at West Brighton, a point that marks the end of a long line of amusement places to native and visitor alike, one and all have fallen. And with those that were bad, those that were good, have also gone down. Seidlitz's concert hall, at Brighton, is among the latter. The ruins of two walls are all that mark the huge structure, which crashed in under the terrific force of water hurled against it. It is believed that several hundred thousand dollars would not cover the value of the places thus destroyed.

MURDERED HIS FAMILY.

A Farmer Kills His Wife, Two Children and Himself While Suffering From Religious Mania.

Albert Bray, aged 39, a prosperous farmer, of Noblesville, Ind., and a very religious man, cut the throats of his wife, his 9-year-old son, Carl; his 2 year-old daughter, Edna, and himself.

The crimes were committed between midnight and daylight. The wife and children died without a struggle, but Bray, with a gaping wound in his throat, two inches deep and six inches in length, lived until next day without regaining consciousness.

The work was done with a razor. Both Bray and his wife had been in poor health. Bray procured a large hand-axe and crushed the skulls of the victims after he had used the razor upon them.

The murderer then walked upon the porch and slashed his own throat in a horrible manner and was found lying in a pool of blood.

Owing to sickness in the family for the past few months and some financial embarrassment, Bray's reason was affected. Bray retired early and Mrs. Dora Way, a domestic employed in the Bray household, went to bed with Edna. Shortly after 9 o'clock she was awakened by Bray walking into her room in his stocking feet. He went to her bed and removed his little daughter into an adjoining room, where she was found with her throat cut from ear to ear. It is thought that he killed Carl next, while the boy was asleep.

Bray then went into the room where his invalid wife lay, stepped to the bedside and slashed her neck, and seeing that the cut was too low, he made a second and successful effort to kill her.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt in a speech in England called on the British government to grant protection and security to the Armenians.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Dr. S. P. Anderson, of Allegheny, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and a fine of $200. Anderson was convicted of causing the death of Dakotah Shrecongost by a criminal operation. The maximum sentence of Anderson's crime would have been seven years, but the respect the court had for his mother's feelings saved him two year's of confinement. Leniency was requested for Anderson on the ground that he was a professional man. To this Judge Slagle replied: "It is a great mistake that a professional man has finer feelings than any other person. That is all buncombe. A man who is educated ought to suffer the worst. We are all made of the same clay. It is unfortunate that this man has an old mother and we, of course, recognize this fact, but that does not make him the less criminal. This is a case of downright murder. The woman was murdered as clearly as any woman could be, but the law does not recognize it as such, and of course we cannot impose sentence for murder."

George Sehmo, a Hungarian, aged 27 years, sustained a fractured skull during a drunken fight in a Hungarian boarding-house at Sport Hill, Dunmore. The injury was inflicted by being pushed violently against a stove by the proprietor of the boarding-house, Andrew Paliya. He was taken to the Lackawanna Hospital, where the operation of trephining was performed. It is almost certain that he will die.

Fire burned the two-story brick building block in West Scranton occupied by J. T. & G. T. Williams, wholesale teas.

The upper floor was used for dwelling apartments, and the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. Total loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

ENDED HER MAD CAREER.

She Had Acted as a Bartender and Placer Miner With a Gambler and Highwayman.

Bertie Tripp, whose right name is supposed to be Helen Forsland, a member of the Salvation Army, of Butte, Mont., committed suicide Monday evening by taking poison. No cause for the act is known.

The girl had seen a remarkable career. She was twenty-three years of age, and the daughter of a farmer living near Spokane. Years ago she ran away from home, and fell in with a gambler and highwayman, and together they worked and robbed all through the States of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, the girl having assumed male attire and passed under the name of Charley Miller. At times she acted as a bartender and placer miner, and three years ago she became involved in a shooting scrape in Butte, through the jealousy of a girl who had been in love with the supposed youth.

From Butte she and her partner went to Helena, where they committed numerous highway robberies, some of which she carried out herself. She held up a merchant and was finally arrested, and wrote to her partner, thus betraying him. His arrest followed. In resisting he shot a policeman. At the trial he testified in favor of his companion, whose sex had been discovered, and took all the blame on himself. He was sent up for forty years, and she was acquitted. She then went to Portland and joined the Salvation Army, and has been engaged in army work all over the coast and Western States.

LIVES LOST IN A COLLISION.

Two Trains Come Together on an Embankment—Three Men are Burned to Death.

Through a misunderstanding of an order he north and south bound trains on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad had a rear-end collision at five minutes past three o'clock A. M., two and a half miles below Swansea, about thirty miles from Columbia, S. C. The trains came together on an embankment. The engineers and firemen jumped and escaped without injury. The engines of both trains were demolished, and the tender of the south-bound engine telescoped the combination, mail baggage and express car. It did not leave the track, but was almost totally wrecked. Baggage and Express Messenger W. D. Lines and Mail Agent L. A. Thomas were pinioned in the wreck, which caught fire from the coal-oil lamps. The crews of both trains, who were uninjured, tried to cut them out, but the flames spread so rapidly that though the rescuers were stimulated by the piteous appeals of the two men, they could do nothing to aid the unfortunates, who were roasted to death. Flagman Ulmer was standing between the second class and baggage cars, and he is supposed to have been burned to death also. Two other cars were consumed, but no passengers were injured. The only evidence in the burned wreck of human beings is a skull and a few bones. The northbound train was not injured further than the smashing of the express car. Messengers Farmer and Price jumped and received slight injuries. The trains were directed to pass at Swansea, but the crew of the northbound train read the order Sweden, a station several miles south of Swansea.

GREW RICH BY STEALING.

A Wicked Woman in Tennessee Sent to the Penitentiary.

At Columbia, Tenn., Mary Moore, a white woman worth $50,000 and the owner of 600 acres of fine land, was convicted of stealing six turkeys from a neighbor and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. This is the final of a most remarkable career, unrivaled in the history of the criminal courts of the State.

Ten years ago the women and her husband, calling themselves Stone, came from Kentucky, bought land in a good neighborhood and lived a secretive life. Immediately thefts became numerous, incendiary followed, rumors spread abroad, the husband died, vigilance committees were formed, criminal suits instigated but came to nothing. At last the neighbors raided the farmhouse and found a young woman, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Moore, imprisoned in a room and subject to the foulest treatment. Indignation became intense, and as the stealing of the turkeys was a sure case, it was resorted to to get the Moore woman into the penitentiary and break up her nefarious operations.

PRINTERS IN CONVENTION.

They Take an Oath to Put Down Certain Secret Societies.

One hundred and ninety delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada were present when the forty-third session of the International Typographical Union was called to order at Colorado Springs, Col., by President Wm. B. Prescott. Rev. E. Carrington, of Pueblo, delivered an address, which aroused great enthusiasm.

In his biennial address, President Prescott said that, in spite of adverse conditions during the past five years, the Union was stronger to-day, numerically and financially, than ever before in its history.

The most important committee to report is the one appointed to investigate the condition of the Child's-Drexel Institute, and to make suggestions as to the course to be pursued for the relief and care of indigent printers.

The principal matter of business was administering to the delegates an ironclad oath, binding them to do all in their power to put down certain secret societies known as the Brotherhood in St. Louis, the Caxton League and the Juanita in New York. It is claimed these secret societies exist in the unions in the above cities, and that they are formed to control the election of the officers and the legislation of the International Union in favor of certain subordinate unions throughout the country. The matter created considerable excitement, but finally every delegate present and some fifty ex-delegates rose and took the oath.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Moral, Physical and Mental Training of Children to Be Discussed.

The National Congress of Mothers will be held in Washington next February. Mrs. T. W. Birney, of Washington, who proposed the plan, is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the United States assuring her of the co-operation of the best known and most energetic women of America.

It is proposed to have the congress consider all subjects which relate to the home, especially those bearing upon the better and broader moral and physical as well as mental training of the young. Of especial importance will be the subject of the means of developing in children the characteristics which will elevate and ennoble them and thus assist in overcoming the conditions which now prompt crime and make necessary the maintenance of jails, workhouses and reformatories.

The names of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. William L. Wilson, Mrs. Judson Harmon, Miss Morton, Mrs. Ella Herbert Micou, Mrs. Phebe Hearst, Mrs. H. W. Fuller and Mrs. A. A. Birney are given as being in sympathy with the movement.

The Czarina is studying the laws of Russia. "How can I be expected to assist in the government of my people," she is said to have declared, "when I know nothing about their laws?"

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 75
High Grade Extra			4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68¾		72¾
CORN—No. 2 White	30		30½
Oats—Southern & Penn	21		21½
RYE—No. 2	41½		42
HAY—Choice Timothy	12 00		12 50
Good to Prime	11 00		11 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	14 00		15 00
Wheat Blocks	8 00		8 50
Oat Blocks	7 00		7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	7½@	8
City Cows		6	6¼
Southern No. 2		4½	5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 1 25	@	1 50
ONIONS	1 00		1 15
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$ 5@		7½
Clear ribsides	5		5¾
Hams	11		11½
Mess Pork, per bar			00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 18@		19
Under Fine	17		18
Creamery Rolls	18		19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$ 10@		10¼
N. Y. Flats	10		10½
Skim Cheese	3		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 16½	@	17
North Carolina	15		15½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 8½	@	9
Ducks, per lb	9		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 75	@	4 50
SHEEP	1 50		3 00
Hogs	3 90		4 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	23		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	76		76¾
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	28¾		29¾
OATS—No. 3	21¾		21¾
BUTTER—State	10		15½
EGGS—State	19		20
CHEESE—State	7¾		9¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	6
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71¾		71¾
CORN—No. 3	28¾		29
OATS—No. 2	25¼		26
BUTTER—State	19		22
EGGS—Penna. fl	17¾		18

FALLACIES EXPOSED.

GOLDBUG SOPHISTRIES AND FALSEHOODS SHOWN UP.

Hammer Test, Payment of Bonds, and Silver Producers Considered and Clearly Explained—None Should Be Imposed Upon.

Goldbug sophistries and falsehoods are difficult to deal with. They multiply like weeds and assume all manner of shapes without any regard to congruity or consistency. They seem absolutely impervious to logical refutation and to survive with renewed vigor every demonstration of their absurdity. Nevertheless, as their continued and emphatic reiteration is liable to mislead, it seems necessary to persevere in exposing their falsity. As there is no method in their presentation, I think it is well to take them up indiscriminately upon the plan of hitting a head wherever I see it. And first here is a little one called—

"THE HAMMER TEST."

It is said: "Take a United States gold coin and smash it with a hammer and the bullion mass will be equally valuable with the coin, but submit a silver dollar to the same test and nearly half its value is destroyed." Very true, but why? The defaced gold can be immediately taken to the mint and without cost restored to coin. Give back to silver its coinage privilege and it will stand the test in exactly the same way and for the same reason. If the mint is open you may smash a silver dollar on the anvil until it is shapeless and the remnant bullion will be worth exactly as much as the coin before defacement, for the plain reason that without cost it can be reformed into the stamped and standard coin. No one but a simpleton can be imposed upon by so absurd a proposition as this "hammer test." The next which comes in my way regards—

"THE PAYMENT OF BONDS."

It is said that notwithstanding our bonds are in terms payable in "coin," yet as gold was given for them there is a moral obligation to pay them in gold. The assumption of fact is false, because nearly every Government bond in existence has been obtained by refunding a bond originally purchased with much depreciated legal-tender notes. But I do not wish to insist upon this. I prefer to admit that gold was given for every bond, and then ask what that has to do with determining the coin or currency in which it shall be paid? Is the method of payment to be looked for in the consideration for the bond or in those of its terms which prescribe the method of payment? It must make a lawyer smile to see such a question made a matter of serious consideration. At no time and in no country, and under no legal system was the character of the consideration for an obligation allowed to control or influence, legally or morally, the undertaking of the obligor. What the consideration may have been is immaterial. It may have been the building of a railroad or the furnishing of Government supplies or any one of a hundred things. If it was money, then the amount paid was equally important with the quality. To refer to either one or the other or in any way to the character of the consideration as a guide in considering the obligation of the Government is as contrary to all legal principles and precedents as it is to the teachings of common business sense. One thing is certain, that every bond was purchased for the least consideration at which it could be obtained. If gold was paid, then the purchase was made with just as small an amount of gold as the buyer could induce the Government or its representatives to take. What he paid or how much he paid has nothing to do with the question of what he bought. Let me illustrate by an actual transaction. A year and a half ago the Government wished to sell sixty-two millions of bonds, and a money syndicate was negotiating for the purpose. Pending the negotiation Mr. Cleveland sent a message to Congress, stating that for thirty year bonds, payable in coin (the only kind then authorized by law), the syndicate would require that the rate of interest should be 3½ per cent., but if thirty-year gold bonds could be authorized they would take them at 3 per cent. the consideration in either case to be in gold. The difference, reckoned to the maturity of the bonds, amounted to about fifteen millions of dollars. Congress not being willing to authorize a gold bond, the contract was concluded for coin bonds at 3½ per cent. interest—that is to say, the Government obligated itself to pay to the syndicate fifteen millions of dollars for the privilege of satisfying the bonds in coin, instead of obligating itself to pay in gold alone. Now, I ask, supposing silver to be cheaper than gold, in what kind of coin ought the principal and interest of these bonds to be paid? Can there be any doubt about the answer? When the Government has paid fifteen millions for the option of discharging its obligations in either silver or gold, instead of gold alone, shall it refuse to exercise its option? If any officer of the Government shall under present conditions pay the interest on these bonds in gold, will he not be guilty of a manifest fraud upon the American people from whom the means of payment are to be procured by taxation. And yet these bonds in no way differ from any others, except that in this case by the communication of the President the relation between the consideration of the bond and its obligation is made manifest and indisputable. The man who talks about the honor or credit of the Nation being injured or imperiled by a payment in silver of the obligations of the Government, which by their terms are made payable in "coin," is either a rank hypocrite or without sufficient intelligence to manage his own business. The honor and credit of a Nation which scrupulously performs its promises, does exactly what it has agreed to do and pays exactly what it has contracted to pay, cannot be tainted or brought in suspicion by the whines of greedy bondholders, echoed by no matter how many of their hirelings. For the third specification I select this in regard to—

"SILVER PRODUCERS."

It is said that free coinage is exclusively or mainly for the benefit of silver mine owners, and the reason given is that they would be allowed to take fifty-three cents' worth of silver bullion to the mint and obtain for it a dollar. This is unmitigated nonsense. Free silver coinage opens the mints, not to producers alone, but to everybody, without regard to locality or Nationality who holds or chooses to procure silver bullion. The privilege is universal, and every ounce of silver in the world can, at the option of its owner, be brought to the mint and converted into American dollars. When two things are freely exchangable, one for the other, it is impossible that there should be any difference in market price between them. When with 371 grains of silver anybody can procure an American dollar, no one is going to part with silver at any less price. The bullion value and the coinage value must, therefore (a trivial allowance being made for cost of transportation), be equal in all the markets of the world. Silver producers must always give a dollar's worth of bullion for a coin dollar. It will make no difference to him whether he takes his bullion to the mint or sells it in New York or London market. If he mints it he will receive American dollars, and if he sells it in the market he will receive the equivalent of American dollars. The assertion, therefore, that the mine owners, more than anyone else, can obtain a dollar at the mint for fifty-three cents' worth of bullion or any amount of bullion worth in the markets of the world less than one hundred cents is pure fiction.—C. J. Hillyer, in Silver Knight.

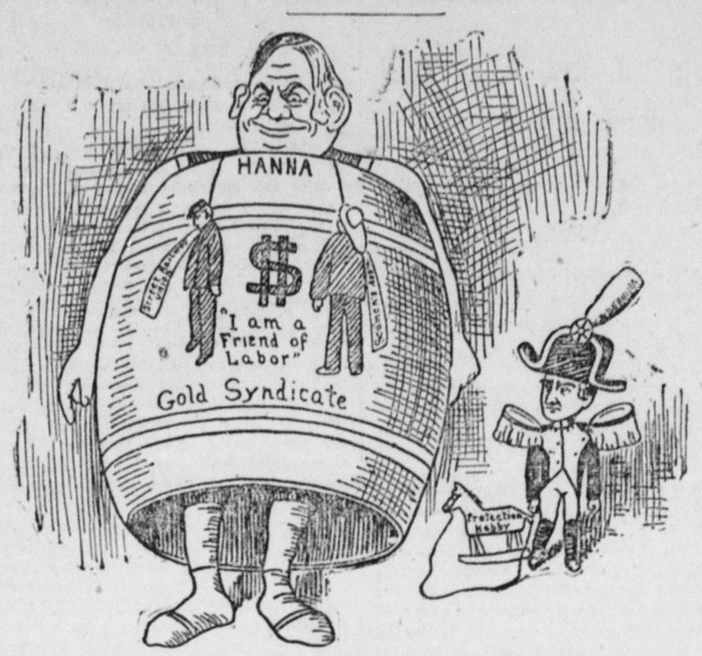
The Bryan Dollar.

The silver dollar under the proposed free coinage act will be as great in purchasing power as the present dollar. We are opposed to a dishonest dollar. Those that charge that the free coinage dollar will not be worth the face value are begging the question. We assert that it will. The ratio production between silver and gold is now in the proportion of 16 to 1. The quantity of silver to be marketed is sixteen times that of gold. Restore to silver its function as money and its coinage value will be in the same proportion. The commercial value of silver will, by reason of the increased demand, become the same as its coinage value, and will bear the same proportion to the commercial value of gold as the quantity of silver produced bears to the quantity of gold produced. Bryan and the Democratic party are not wedded to a ratio which would prove impracticable. It would be impolitic now to concede the possibility of the bullion value of silver not rising to its coinage value. But in case it does not, we are assured, and we feel confident that such safeguards of legislation will be enacted as will insure the parity of both metals. Of the ability of the Government to insure such a parity there can be no doubt. It is notorious that the present silver dollar, which contains only fifty-three cents' worth of silver bullion, is equal in purchasing power to a gold dollar, which contains a hundred cents' worth of gold bullion, because of the credit of the Government. To the enactment of such legislation, in case it becomes necessary, as will insure the continuation of this we are unalterably committed.—New York Suburban.

Bedtime in Ancient Days.

The boys and girls of this period would think their lots very hard should they be sent to bed at dark. Yet the majority of grown people, as well as the children, in ancient Rome rarely lighted a candle unless at dawn. In Rome, Athens, Egypt, and other parts of the Mediterranean shore, the bedtime was between seven and nine o'clock in the evening, according to the season. The Turks go to bed early and get up early to this day.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.



A fitting comparison between the importance of the Republican boss, and that of his candidate.

THE SILVER SIDE.

Wall and Lombard streets are bitterly opposed to Bryan—all the more reason why those who earn their own living should support him.

The millionaire speculators who have been bearing stocks in Wall street by working the Treasury reserve apprehensions will find the people gunning for them in the autumn and the guns will all be loaded for bear.

If the people of the United States are so universally in favor of "sound money" and believe in the doctrines of Sherman, Cleveland & Co., why does it cost so much money to make them do what they want to do?

If Hanna, Belmont, Morgan & Co. find it necessary to spend hundreds of millions to make the people of the United States vote according to their desires how much would it require to make them vote against their wishes?

The Dollar of our Daddies is good enough for the American people. Give us plenty of silver and we can at least procure the necessaries of life, which is more than the masses now enjoy under the beneficent rule of the gold bugs.

A few years ago we were told that God ordained that gold and silver should be money. If true, the rascals who have been doing so much against one-half of God's money will have a time getting a ticket at the pearly gates!

Why is it necessary for Hanna to expend millions, and why do all corporations and employers of labor exert all the power they have to make the people vote "of their own volition" for the gold standard? For the same reason that the highwayman uses a revolver to make his victim "willingly (?)" deliver up his money.

McKinley and his boss, Hanna, will persist in saying that the tariff is the great issue. But Sherman's speech treats the money question as the issue. McKinley is lost sight of in the campaign. It is Hanna and kind, paternal protection to laboring men, and John Sherman and protection and prosperity to English capital and American millionaires.

The mournful howl of McKinley and others against stirring up class against class is truly pathetic. There is no wonder that the banking combination which is prosecuting a most relentless and cruel war against labor and production and which has produced universal distress would be glad to escape observation, fearing the indignation of the people. We beg pardon for suggesting that "no chief ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law."

There can be but one question while English financiers rule this country, and that question is, Shall the United States legislate for the people of this country or must we submit to foreign policies and foreign legislation? If the United States cannot maintain an independent financial policy, we are a dependency of Great Britain, and until that question is settled, there is no other question of the slightest importance. If we trust our finances to Great Britain, we may as well trust everything else to her, because whoever governs the financiers of the country, governs the country.—Silver Knight.

What Demonetization Has Done.

The demonetization of silver has checked our advancement as a Nation, and brought us under tribute to thieves; but if we succeed in securing its remonetization, the wheels of progress will turn again, and the people will arise in their might, "like a young giant refreshed with new wine."—Senator Jones, in Arena.

Humoring Him.

Eminent Specialist—Yes, madam your husband is suffering from temporary aberration, due to overwork.

Wife—Yes, he insists that he is a millionaire.

Eminent Specialist—And wants to pay me $100 for my advice. We'll have to humor him, you know.—Standard.

Don't loan anything; you know yourself how careless you are in paying back anything you borrow.

HIGH TARIFF LIES.

REPUBLICAN STATEMENTS ABOUT BUTTER AND EGGS DISPROVED.

Under the Wilson Law Imports of Butter Have Decreased, While the Exports Have Increased—Decrease in the Imports of Eggs.

The Chicago Inter Ocean publishes an article introduced by startling headlines in which it is asserted that "the tariff issue leads," that "Western farmers are awakening to its great importance," and that "they realize fully the losses they have sustained under the Wilson law." Attention is directed to the remarks of C. W. Mott, of St. Paul, General Immigration Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about butter and apples. "The duty on butter," he says, "was decreased two cents a pound by the Wilson law, and the consequence is that Michigan farmers who send butter to Boston are shipping one-third less than when the McKinley law was in effect. The rest comes from Canada."

But Mr. Mott and the Inter Ocean must know, or ought to know, that the imports of butter, always small, have been decreased under the new tariff. Here are the official figures, for both imports and exports, in pounds, down to June 30 last:

BUTTER.

	Imports.	Exports.
1891	380,728	15,187,114
1892	114,137	15,047,246
1893	73,421	8,920,107
1894	144,346	11,812,092
1895	72,148	5,598,812
1896	52,067	19,378,913

The imports have fallen from an average of about 178,000 pounds per annum during the McKinley years to 72,148 pounds in 1895 and only 52,067 pounds in 1896. Where are the signs of that "flood" and of those great imports from Canada? Why, we exported to Canada in the year just closed 676,341 pounds of butter, or thirteen times the quantity that was imported from all foreign countries!

And our exports have been increased to nearly 20,000,000 pounds, valued at $2,937,203. We have seen in high tariff journals similar lies about eggs, the imports of which, it was said, had been increased enormously, owing to a reduction of the duty from five to three cents per dozen. But here are the official figures showing the imports of eggs, in dozens:

IMPORTS OF EGGS.

1891	8,233,043
1892	4,188,492
1893	3,318,011
1894	1,791,430
1895	2,705,502
1896	947,138

Where is the proof about that "flood?" Was not the annual average more than 4,000,000 during the McKinley years, and have not imports fallen to 947,138 under the present tariff?—New York Times.

Steel Tariff Truths.

When the Congressional Committee investigated the causes leading to the great Homestead strike they found that the actual labor cost paid by the Carnegie company for making a ton of steel billets or blooms (ingots) ranged from $1.65 to $1.95, and its actual protection on those in question under the McKinley law was $20.16.

The lowest protection under the Wilson law on steel ingots is three mills per pound, or $6.72 per ton, and the highest $60.48 per ton, according to value.

In 1880 the Bessemer and open-hearth men reported products of 983,039 tons, valued at $55,805,210, at a total labor cost of $4,930,349, or $5 per ton. The report for 1890 has not yet been published, and probably never will be—Mr. Porter made pretty sure of that—but we know that the labor cost per ton has been "enormously" reduced, because wages have been reduced, but the reduction in wages cannot be attributed to free trade or even a low tariff on steel ingots so long as the labor cost in producing a ton of them is less than the $1.65 and $1.95 quoted to the Congressional Committee, and the protective tariff under the present law is not less than $6.72 and as high as $60.48. The tariff duty on steel ingots is much higher than the entire amount paid American labor for producing a ton. It will thus be seen that even if foreign labor was paid nothing for making steel ingots the tariff tax under the present law would not permit them to undersell the ingots made in this country. The people cannot be fooled by such balderdash in this campaign. The new steel pool formed two weeks ago to control the price of open-hearth steel will do more damage to steel consumers and American labor than would absolute free trade in steel.

Democratic Party the Country's Hope.

I am one of those who believe that the Democratic party was not born to die except with the death of Republican Government. It is inherent to our constitutional system, and essential to the wholesome existence of that system. That it has, on important occasions, failed of its duty to the State and fallen short of the requirements of the hour, merely proves that its leaders were unequal, not that the principle of its being was at fault. In spite of the mistakes of its leaders, and in spite of grievous perversity and misadventure, the party has survived disasters enough to destroy half a dozen parties. As long as free institutions built upon recorded law need a firm, enlightened defender—a defender alike against the encroachments of organized rapacity and the excesses of popular sentiment—the Democratic party, as directed and inspired by Jefferson, will stand between those institutions and every assailant.—Henry Watterson.

NOT A WORD AGAINST TRUSTS.

Republicans Failed to Condemn Monopolies.

The American people, irrespective of party, believe that if they are poor in midst of plenty it is because they are robbed of the products of their labor. Chief among the agencies which rob them are the great trusts and monopolies which control the manufacture of nearly all the commodities consumed by the masses. The question of breaking down these combines which oppress the people are of the foremost issues of the day. Relief from trust exactions, and the abolition of the power of monopolies to make fortunes out of the poor, is earnestly demanded by practically every American citizen.

Yet the platform of the Republican National Convention is absolutely silent on the subject of trusts. Not one word of condemnation for those conspiracies against the people was inserted in the declaration of principles given to the country, nor did one of the many speakers who addressed the convention refer to the dangerous combinations which are sapping the Nation's prosperity. There were plenty of wild charges against the Democratic party, and plenty of buncombe promises of high-taxation prosperity, but no one dared to denounce the robber monopolies.

Why this strange silence? Why did the organization of the office-seekers which calls itself the party of the people say nothing against the trusts, those enemies of the people? The answer is easy. It was because the trusts live and thrive by reason of high protection. Because the delegates at St. Louis were the agents of the trusts and monopolists and did not dare to lift their voices against their masters. Nearly every trust in the United States has its origin in protection. The trusts contribute to Republican campaign funds for the sake of buying more favors from Congress. The party of McKinley is the party of monopolists, and nothing more. Every man who is tired of being robbed by trusts should this year vote against their candidate.

Folly of Protectionism.

The Italian statistician Luigi Bodio, in a letter to the Cobden Club, makes a striking exposition of the folly of the protectionist and paternalistic policy of Continental Europe during the past twenty years. Great sums have been spent by the State on railroads and other means of international commerce, and yet tariff laws have been framed ingeniously to make international commerce impossible or unprofitable. The real advantage of the European manufacturer and agriculturist over his competitors in America and in the Orient is in the abundance of capital at a low rate of interest. But this advantage the Governments of Italy and France have deliberately thrown away. By their system of vast and increasing State expenditures, they have so increased taxation as to more than make up for the lower rates of interest they have to pay. What does it profit the French farmer to be able to borrow money at 3 per cent. as compared with the 6 or 7 which his American competitor has to pay, if his taxes are made three or four times what they used to be, and what they should be, by lavish public outlay? This, as Signor Bodio affirms, is one of the worst forms of socialism, and prevents industry and agriculture from profiting as they might by abundant capital and reduced taxes.—New York Post.

Home Market Argument.

In one of his platitudinous speeches, Major McKinley declared that "what we want is to protect the splendid home market to our own American producers."

The Republican party has been protecting the "splendid home market" now for thirty years, and the position of the farmer to-day is worse than it has been in all that time.

Nor has the depression in the industry come without warning. It has pinched harder year by year for twenty years, till now, with corn at about 18 cents a bushel, the climax has been reached.

One need not go farther than Missouri to ascertain the exact condition of the farmer. When parents of the farming class are forced to deprive their children of the education which had been planned, because of the depression of the times, what folly is it to talk of preserving the "splendid home market."

Mr. McKinley speaks again of "a most damaging foreign competition in our home market." In what agricultural products has this damaging foreign competition been noted? Is it in cotton? Is it in cattle, in wheat? Are not all these exported?

The truth of the matter is that the policy of protection has evoked retaliatory measures on the part of countries like Germany and France, which, by their prohibitory tariffs, have prevented our sales of agricultural products and thus caused a glut in the home market. McKinleyism means the final destruction of the agricultural industry.—St. Louis Republic.

Why Freights Are High.

Prices of staple farm products are low, and farmers complain that the railroad freights eat up all the profits on their crops. But the railroads have to pay the trust's price of $28 per ton for steel rails, while the same rails are sold to Japan and Canada for less than $22. The additional $7 comes out of the farmers' pockets. Is it any wonder that freights are high?

AMERICA'S DEEPEST LAKE.

Curious Facts About a Body of Water in Oregon.

Crater Lake, in Oregon, is the deepest body of fresh water in America. Only one lake in the world is deeper, namely, Baikal, which exceeds it in depth by about 400 feet. Until recently it was asserted that Crater Lake was bottomless, but soundings have proved that its greatest depth is 2,000 feet. It is five miles in diameter, nearly circular and occupies the crater of an extinct volcano.

No fish has ever been known to exist in Crater Lake. Not long ago a request that it be stocked with trout was sent to Washington by the Mazamas, who are a club of mountain climbers, having headquarters at Portland. Mazama is the Indian name for mountain goat. The climbers are anxious to angle in the extinct crater, and the Government experts are going to find out whether or not such a thing is practicable. It is easy enough to put trout in the water, but that would be of no use unless there is food for them there. Trials will be made by an expedition, for the purpose of ascertaining how much food there is, and whether or not it is of a suitable kind for speckled beauties to browse upon.

This will be accomplished by towing small nets of gauze along the surface of the water. The water will flow through the gauze, which will catch all the animalculae that come in its way. The quantity of the latter secured in a given number of minutes or hours will be an accurate measure of the amount of fish food present. They will be bottled and preserved in formaline for subsequent examination by a specialist, who will determine the species represented. Chiefly they will be little shrimps and other small crustaceans, and there will be some insects also. It will be necessary to make the towings at different hours of the day, because some crustaceans swim near the surface only in the morning, others at midday, and others yet in the evening. Shady areas as well as sunny ones must be sought for various species.

A most interesting series of experiments will be made for the purpose of ascertaining the temperature of the water at various depths. No temperature observations have ever been taken in fresh water nearly so far down With this end in view, an equipment of self-registering thermometers and supplimentary apparatus will be taken and will be let down by means of sounding lines. There are very few places in the lake where the depth is less than 1,000 feet, though it shoals off somewhat in the southwest part. One line of soundings registered over 1,900 feet for a distance of two miles. These depths are unapproached by any other lake in the Western hemisphere.

No wonder, then, that Crater Lake was supposed to be bottomless. However, the truth is that all lakes over 150 feet possess a similar reputation. Any body of water that is deeper than the length of the longest feeling line is sure to lack a bottom in the popular belief. A first rate example of this sort of delusion is afforded by Payette Lake in Idaho. It was formerly imagined to be bottomless, and later its depth was officially stated to be 2000 feet. There are no data on which to base a guess as to the bottom temperature of Crater Lake, but the supposition is that it will be very little above freezing. The temperature of the ocean depths remains at about forty degrees Fahrenheit, all the year round, even in the tropics. Nevertheless, some volcanic heat may yet remain to warm the waters of Crater Lake.

Bird That Shaves Itself.

The lammergeyer, or bearded vulture, found throughout the whole mountain chains of the Old World, actually shaves himself. The expert barber who has for his customers crusty millionaires could not ply the keen-edged razor to the stubby beard of his particular patron more deftly than the monarch of the mountain tops prunes his own bristly beard.

The head of the vulture is clothed with feathers, and from the sides of the under mandible proceeds a row of black bristles. From this peculiar projection of feathers the bird derives its name. A layer of similiar bristles begins at the eye and covers the nostrils, forming a fleecy mustache.

With his strong and sharp claws, which act as the razor, he begins to trim his fibrous whiskers with great care and dexterity. He does this with great regularity and soon the downy beard and mustache give way to a full growth of bristly feathers.—New York Journal.

Russian Babies.

As described by a recent traveler, Russian babies as seen in the homes of the Russian peasants in Siberia, are very unattractive specimens of humanity. "I looked curiously at one little bundle," says the traveler, "which was laid upon a shelf. Another hung from the wall on a peg, while a third was slung over one of the supporting rafters and was being swung to and fro by the mother, who had a cord loop over her foot. 'Why', cried I in surprise, 'that's a child!' 'Of course it is,' replied the woman; 'what else should it be?' Having learned so much in so short a time I had an irrestible desire to inspect the contents of the swinging bundle. I looked, but turned away in disgust, for the child was as dirty as a pig. I asked why the baby was not washed. It may have been impertinent. 'Washed!' shrieked the mother, apparently horrified. 'Washed! What—wash a baby? Why, you'd kill it!'"

A cargo of coal was recently received at San Francisco from Tonkin, China. Pacific freights being cheap enough to make the venture profitable.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct 22.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President.
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.
For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.
For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

"The Boy Orator," what a deal of trouble his speeches cause the trusts and goldites. Reason, they can't refute his arguments.

ON the election ballot, make your mark on the second colum circle for the regular Democratic ticket.

IT is worth any voter's while to attend the 3rd of November election to vote a ballot sheet larger than the world ever saw. The ballot has nigh a dozzen colums, one for each party now in the race, and each colum 26 inches in length, the size of the sheet with stub is 28x33. With such a formidable weapon in the hands of the American voter, we can consider the Republic safe.

The election of county commissioners is of great importance to the taxpayers of our county. Messrs. Heckman and Meyer are well qualified for the office. They are intelligent and careful farmers and would conduct the business affairs of the county with ability, honesty and protection of the people's money. They are as well very accommodating and clever gentlemen with whom it will be a pleasure to do business.

SAY, you advocate of a gold standard, don't you find yourself very much out of place among the greedy trusts, grinding corporations, goldbugs, banks and skinning monopolies all under the command of the labor oppressor, Mark Hanna? Voter, look, and see all the above mentioned elements combined on the side of McKinley and Hanna. Get out of that crowd as soon as you can—when they are on one side you surely should be found on the opposite side.

Democrats of old Centre are you ready for the election, November 3rd? Democrats of Penns valley, it is for you to say what the Democratic majority in the county shall be. Crown yourselves with glory, for a cause that directly interests the masses of the people. The money question comes home to every fire-side and into every pocket book. Dont one miss the election and see that no Democrat is absent from the polls.

IN another colum we give a strong criticism of the Supreme Court by the minority Judges of that tribunal who are not Democrats. This knocks the criticism of Bryan's platform into tatters because of its criticisism of the Supreme Court. That tribunal is only a public servant and as open to criticism as the President or any other public official. At the time of the Dred Scott decision, based upon a clear constitutional point, the entire Republican party not only harshly criticised but indecently abused the Supreme Court.

It makes a difference whose ox is gored.

SUPPOSE that Mr. Bryan should declare that National Banks were more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies, he would be denounced as an anarchist by the Hannaized press, yet he would only be repeating the words of Thomas Jefferson.

Suppose that he should also declare that gold was the most useless metal in the world, fit only for plugging teeth and ornamenting fools, that press would denounce him as a lunatic, yet he would only be repeating the words of Benjamin Franklin.

Suppose he should declare that anything upon which the government placed its stamp and declared a legal tender for debts and taxes was money, he would be called a fool, yet he would be repeating the words of Henry Clay.

Suppose he should declare that the further maintenance of the gold standard would ruin the country, he would only be repeating the words of James G. Blaine.

Suppose that on the stump he should lift his hand toward Heaven and swear, by the eternal we shall see who will rule, the money power or the people, he would only be imitating Andrew Jackson.

WITH potatoes at fifteen cents a bushel the Republican candidate for county treasurer, Harrison Kline, places a small value upon the average man's vote. The gratuitous distribution among the voters in his precinct Spring township will act more as a boomerang than a big majority. No sensible and intelligent voter will allow his vote to be influenced by a bushel of potatoes.

THE Republicans are continually saying that they want a dollar worth a hundred cents. To find out what a dollar is worth, we must find out what a cent is. Under our law as it exists at present, a cent is a disc of bronze weighing 36 grains. It takes 160 of them to weigh a pound. A pound of bronze prepared for the mint costs 20 cents. That is what the government pays the manufacturers for it in the shape that they deliver it to the mint. Now if a dollar is a hundred cents, as the gold bugs say, then they believe in a dollar the material in which is worth 12½ cents. The Republicans therefore are all fiat cranks for there is four times as much fiat in that kind of a dollar as in a silver dollar.

WHO? WHO? WHO?

Who voted for the pipe line bill, by which hundreds of thousands of dollars were taken out of the pockets of the people the consumers of oil, and put into the pockets of the Standard oil monopoly?

It was Womelsdorf and Curtin.

Who voted to create a horde of new and utterly useless offices at a time when we already had too many offices?

It was Curtin and Womelsdorf.

Who voted to create a lot of new clerkships that were not needed, with fat salaries and as a soft nest for political loafers?

It was Womelsdorf and Curtin.

Who favored the creation of the new and utterly useless superior court?

It was Curtin and Womelsdorf.

Who voted to increase the already too high salaries?

It was Womelsdorf and Curtin.

Whom should the taxpayers of Centre county vote against for assembly?

Vote against Curtin and Womelsdorf for assembly.

Whom should every honest man in Centre county vote for for assembly?

Vote for Schofield and Foster.

SHERIFF.

WHEN you elect a sheriff there is a great satisfaction in having in this important office a gentleman who is pleasant and affable in the discharge of his often unpleasant duties. The voter has the opportunity to make such a choice on Nov. 3, by casting his ballot for W. M. Cronister. Besides, Mr. Cronister is well qualified and a man of spotless character. In his own neighborhood he is very popular on account of his entire bearing as a citizen, always a help where a helper is needed, a friend when a friend is needed. A sheriff of a kind disposition can often lighten the condition of the unfortunates in distress and yet not come short in the discharge of his duties. A heartless sheriff is an abomination and adds gall to distress. In W. M. Cronister the people of Centre county will have a model sheriff, and his immense popularity will put him into the office with a rousing majority.

JOHN HAMILTON, Farmer, Etc.

One of the useless new offices created by the last legislature, was that of Deputy Secretary of Agriculture with a salary of $3000 per year! This place was given to our esteemed "farmer" fellow citizen, John Hamilton, who now holds, and always has held, the salaried state position of Treasurer of State College. That the office of Deputy Secretary of Agriculture is a useless one, a mere sinecure, is evidenced that the Deputy Secretary has little or nothing to do since he is traveling around making speeches for gold and McKinley, to which the masses of the people, especially the farmers, are opposed because ruinous to their interests, and solely in the interest of the trusts and money sharks, who for years have preyed upon the farmers and working men. The Deputy is out of place in stumping for goldbugs, or he is out of place as Deputy of the Agricultural Department. There seem to be three pickings in his hand at one time, as Deputy, Treasurer and gold stumper.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A special effort is being made to defeat Col. J. L. Spangler and elect that congressional fod-nix, Arnold, to congress. It wont win. No supporter of Bryan can think of stultifying himself by voting against a free silver candidate for congress, all of which Col. Spangler embodies, while Arnold is wanted in the lower house of congress as one more abject tool of the Hanna-goldbug-laborpinching-trust and monopoly gang.

These pinchers of the farmer and working men have put out a miserable story, to pull the wool over the eyes of the men who work in the mines, that Col. Spangler has been untrue to their interests. The whole story is a barefaced misrepresentation of facts to gull voters and fool them into voting for Arnold the tool of the Hannaite oppressors of the workingmen. A nice set, indeed, to set themselves up, at this hour, as the champions of labor! Satan rebuking sin! a fine set for the glowing pen of Dante to add a chapter to his Inferno!

These Hanna-Arnold hyenas, trying to pose before working men as the friends, *per se*, of labor! Did any one ever behold downright impudence run riot in this way before?

The Democratic nominee for congress has not taken undue advantage of any laboring man to a fip's worth. Our nominee for congress, in all his life, has advocated every measure that was for the good of the masses and we challenge a successful contradiction of this assertion. Voters, don't be deceived into voting against Col. Spangler by stuff without any body in it.

There once was an Arnold who fell into the hands of Major Andre to be led into the betrayal of his country. To-day we have an Arnold running for congress who is tied to the coat-tail of $ $ $ Hanna, the notorious oppressor of labor in Ohio and Illinois. No, working men, you don't want to votefor Arnold, he's not your friend. You want to vote for Col. Spangler, he's your friend and the friend of your noblest champion, William Jennings Bryan.

HOPOCRATS.

All the old, but now dead, Republican leaders, Lincoln, Grant, Blaine, and Garfield, were for silver coinage and against a gold standard. But the party has gone back on them, hopped over to gold, hence are HOPOCRATS.

Sherman, Quay, PALMER, Ingersoll, Harrison, and all the other living Republican leaders, were outspoken for the coinage of silver, but all of a sudden they hopped over to the goldbug millionaires, this makes them the HOPOCRAT party.

McKinley, yes, even McKinley, by his votes and speeches, is on record as the strongest kind of silver coinage man. But bribed by a nomination for President by the trusts and millionaires, he hopped from silver to gold, and is now the HOPOCRAT candidate, the biggest hopper of 'em all.

All the Republican state conventions so late as 1894, had a silver plank in their platforms. Now they have hopped over to the trusts and money sharks, and constitute the HOPOCRATS.

The Pennsylvania Repubs, in several of their state conventions placed a silver plank in their platform. Now they hopped over to the goldbugs and trusts, and are HOPOCRATS.

The Centre county Repubs, Hastings, Reeder, Gray, Furst, Dale, and Coburn, have not yet gained their breath from red hot advocacy of platforms with a silver plank and silver fringe. Suddenly they hop to the trusts and millionaires, and are the most subservient HOPOCRATS in Hanna's coop of Centre county floppers.

ALL FOR 16 TO 1.

The Palmer men are really for 16 to 1. They are working for McKinley because there is one point in his platform they like to 16 they don't like; hence they are for 16 to 1.

The Democrats are for 16 to 1, because their platform has 16 good points while McKinley's is 1 entire bad point.

The Republicans favor 16 bad points in their creed because the Democrats have 1 that don't suit them.

THE *Gazette* experiences great agony in endeavoring to enlighten its readers just why Harry Curtin voted for the Pensioning Judges. It exonerates him upon the grounds that he knew it would not become a law; that without his vote the state appropriations for State College and the Philipsburg hospital would have been withheld. Bosh. Any man who is convinced that a measure is a bad one and then in the face of it gives it his endorsement should never be allowed to go back again. We want men there who are not of fickle mind. Representatives are expected to care for the interests of the people of their particular section, yet Curtin deliberately voted to place upon the retired list the Judges of the state, and pay them a nice annuity besides. How has he looked after the interests of the hard-working farmer who toils fifteen to eighteen hours a day? Look at his record. He voted with the Standard Oil Company, the increase of salaries and for the creation of all useless and expensive offices. The farmers want a man who will vote to cut down taxation and not to increase it as Curtin has done.

—"Clothes do not make the man"—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets TRADE MARK CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE 10c NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN. 25c

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 150

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO-BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 500,000 cures prove its power to destroy the [illegible] for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many [illegible] pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak imporent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Don't try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for 5 cure [illegible] guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., [illegible] or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

COLUMBIAS AT ONCE.

The Columbia you want is ready for you. Not a day's delay, if you choose regular equipment. We have been preparing for months to meet the present great demand.

$100 TO ALL ALIKE Tandems, $150

Men's Columbias
Women's Columbias
Tandems

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE.

HARTFORD BICYCLES

$65, $50, $45

Such quality at such prices is unheard of. But Hartfords are leaders in both price and goodness. Regular models ready for delivery.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

....GRAND OPENING.... AT SPRING MILLS

A grand opening will take place at Spring Mills on Thursday,

OCTOBER 22nd,

in the Smith building, near the depot, of the

PHILADELPHIA BARGAIN CLOTHING HOUSE.

A fine line of Ready Made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods. New and complete stock in every department. Will be sold during the next 30 days at cost.

M. GLOSSNER,

Spring Mills, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE:—

In re-assigned estate of J. C. & W. H. Runkle. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 230 Aug. Term 1895.

The undersigned, having been appointed an auditor by said Court to distribute the balance of the fund in the hands of the Assignee as shown by account as filed and confirmed absolutely, to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that he will be at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., for the duties of his appointment on the 10th day of November next at 10 a. m. at which time and place all parties interested may appear and prevent their claims or forever afterwards be debarred from coming in on said fund. J. W. ALEXANDER, Auditor.

oct14-3t

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

Are You Afraid?

TO READ BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION?

The New York Journal is the only Metropolitan paper indorsing

Bryan and Sewall

and it daily publishes articles by the leading financiers of the country on both sides of the question,

"Silver versus Gold."

It is progressive, liberal and always espouses the cause of the masses. Every broad minded man should read it, whether Republican or Democrat.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL.

Daily - - - - - 1 Cent everywhere.
Subscription for One Month,
including Sunday - - - - 40 cents
Two Months and a Half - - $1.00

Send subscription to

The New York Journal,
Circulation Department, NEW YORK.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. sept10-16t

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—THE UNDERsigned will offer her fine farm, situate in Potter township at private sale at a bargain. Apply to or address LYDIA A. EAUST, Potters Mills. sept2-tf

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3 00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre. Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.42 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10 38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m, Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4 49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11 50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A.M.	P.M.	P.M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53	6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58	6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18	6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25	6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53	7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02	7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08	7 44	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17	7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23	8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31	8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37	8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 56
3 44	8 23	Linden Hall	6 53		2 48
3 48	8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53	8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58	8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07	8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10	8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15	8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m 10 19 a m, 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p m.

C. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. B. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p.m	Lv. Ar.	p m.	p.m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEFONTE..	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 24	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park....	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 49	7 57	4 10	..... Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 5[illegible]	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 5[illegible]	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown....	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 0[illegible]	8 09	4 22	.....Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale....	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Kruder's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	....Markeyville....	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 44	..Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 2[illegible]	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 3[illegible]	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....		4 30	7 55
1[illegible] 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT	Arr.	2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		..... PHILA.....		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....		7 00	5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamaqua.)		†4 30	
7 22	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a m	Arr	Lve.		a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½ P M	8½ P M	2½ A M	STATIONS. Ar, Lv.	WESTWARD. 1½ A M	7½ A M	11½ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	..... Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	..... Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. sept10-16t

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mrs. Miller Goodhart has been ill for the past week and confined to her bed.

——Mr. Reuben Page, of Linden Hall, gave us a call last week, while in town on business.

——Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street, is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr, of Tyrone, arrived last week on a visit to her aged mother, Mrs. Micheal Stiver, at Centre Hill.

——Rev. Samuel O'Boyle, of Saxton, Bedford county, arrived Tuesday to to look up his business interests in Centre Hall.

——"Billy" Royer, foreman of the Bellefonte *Democrat* is assisting the REPORTER force this week in a big rush of work.

——Station agent Will Musser and carriage maker James Condo, both of Spring Mills, were in Centre Hall Monday evening.

——Miss Agnes Murray left on Monday afternoon for Buffalo, N. Y. She will take a course in the College of Pharmacy at that place.

——Daniel Heckman, one of the next commissioners, gave us a call. Farmer Heckman is an old taxpayer and is a good and safe man to vote for.

——Rev. J. T. Ewing, of Aspenwall, Pa., who was attending the Presbyterian Synod at Bellefonte, preached an able sermon in the Presbyterian church at this place last Sabbath morning.

——Dr. Kreider, of Bucyrus, well-known in this valley, is visiting his old home and friends here, and favored our sanctum with a call. The Dr. assures us the Bryan sentiment is running strong in Ohio.

—Mr. M. Glossner has opened a new clothing store in the Smith building, near the depot, at Spring Mills, and for thirty days will offer exceptional bargains. See his announcement in another column.

——Candidate for Commissioner Daniel Heckman, was in town last week on his way down to attend the ox roast at Millheim. Mr. Heckman is very confident of being elected. He is a courteous and able man, and will look after the county's affairs with an eagle eye.

——Rev. James Arney, who is attending the Presbyterian Synod at Bellefonte, filled the pulpit in the Lutheran church at this place on Sunday afternoon, and in the Reformed church in the evening. Rev. Arney is a native of this place, and is taking advantage to visit his brothers and sisters here.

Think About It.

Are your scales correct? A gentleman recently made a statement in this office that will bear looking into. He had occasion a few days since to ascertain the weight of an article and to determine the same visited several business stands, having a draught of the article made at each point, and was surprised at the result after having been at but four points. At two of the stores the weight tallied exactly, but at the others there was a wide discrepancy, as much as one pound in ten in one case, and almost half as much in the other. To protect their trade and reputation all merchants should test their scales and weights occasionally, and know for a certainty that they are what they ought to be.—Huntingdon *Local News.*

Of Interest to School Teachers.

School teachers will be interested in a case tried some time ago in Chambersburg, this state. A boy had kicked a little girl on the play grounds at recess. When school was dismissed the boy was called forward for punishment, but refused to go, and when force was used he drew a knife upon the teacher. The latter conquered, however, and gave the lad a thrashing which drew blood. The father of the boy had the teacher arrested for assault and battery. The presiding judge said that the boy's act was one of insubordination and that it had to be decided then and there who was at the head of the school. In the opinion of the judge the whipping was not too severe. The jury agreed with him and the cost of the prosecution was placed on the boy's father.

Enforce the Law Gently.

In sending out a circular to the various School Boards of the State calling their attention to the compulsory vaccination act, Superintendent Schaeffer suggests that the law be enforced gently but firmly so that it will not be resisted by the ignorant and those opposed to vaccination. As long as it is the law it must be carried out, and there is no way to evade it.

BRICK FOR SALE.

From 90,000 to 100,000 brick, of the burned Jack house in Boalsburg, are offered for sale in large or small quantities, and good as new. Offered for sale at a bargain. Apply to Frank. McFarlane, agent, Boalsburg. 1m

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Beautiful Dolls FREE.

The French Doll.

Five beautiful dolls, lithographed on cardboard, eight inches high. Can be cut out and put together by the children—no pasting. Each doll has two complete suits. American, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, German, Swiss, Turkish and Indian costumes. All parts being interchangeable, many combinations can be made, affording endless amusement and instruction. A high-class series of dolls, patented and manufactured for us exclusively and not to be compared with the numerous cheap paper dolls on the market.

How To Get Them.

Cut from five outside wrappers of **None Such Mince Meat** the head of the girl holding pie. Send these with ten cents in silver—wrapped in paper—and your full name and address, and we will send the dolls postpaid. Or we will send them free for twenty heads of the girl. Send only the heads to avoid extra postage.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality
⅝ x 7-32	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00	$14 00
1 x ¼	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00
1¼ x 5-16	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
1¼ x 5-16	11 00	13 00	15 00	17 00

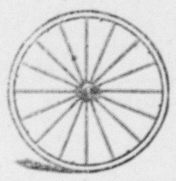
Sarven Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

⅝-in. Tread Wheels, with ⅞ or 15-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 00. Add $1 00 for Welding and Setting.

1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 25. Add $1 25 for Welding and Setting.

1⅛-in. Tread Wheels, with 1⅛ or 1¼ in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 75. Add $1 50 for Welding and Setting.

I manufacture Wheels ⅝ to 4 in. Tread, with or without Tires on.



Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa. - - - Call and get prices.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

The Apple Market.

The London Financial News says: A glut of Canadian apples may be looked forward to in this country, for the Dominion crop is calculated at 3,750,000 barrels of good sound fruit. The biggest import of apples in any one year from Canada and the United States has been 1,450,000 barrels; but this year's crops are so big that three times that quantity may be shipped to the United Kingdom."

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	16
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	16
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A Faulkner the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of October, 1896, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Nov., the 23d day of Nov 1896, and to continue 2 week Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Notice is also hereby given and by virtue of the precept of the judges aforesaid, issued as aforesaid, there will be held a special Court of Common Pleas for the trial of civil causes, beginning Monday, November 16th, 1896, at 10 o'clock, upon which all persons summoned as jurors, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1896, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO
Sheriff

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

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ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale at the late residence of Col. John Rishel deceased, one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa. on

—— THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1896, ——

sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. The real estate of the said Col. John Rishel, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the east by lands of Mrs. Catharine Neidigh, G. D. Armbruster, R. J Smith's heirs, and H. D. Hagen; on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and Catharine Rishel and on the west by lands of Catharine Rishel, Emma Rachau, Jeremiah Stover and McMurray's heirs, and others, and on the north by lands of E. Eungard, R. J. Smith's heirs, and Samuel Long, containing

—— 160 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES ——

neat measure. About 12 acres thereof being well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, walnut ash, linn, hemlock, sugar maple, etc. Thereon erected one two story Dwelling House, 28x41, and a large bank barn horse power shed, wagon shed, and sheep stable attached, carriage house, corn house, or crib, and pig stable, almost new, together with all necessary outbuildings, such as wood house, chicken house, oven house, dry house, smoke house, spring house, etc. with an orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, consisting of about 140 apple trees, besides cherries, pears, plums, grapes, etc. There is also a spring of the best of limestone water within about forty rods of the house the water of which is conveyed to the house, spring house and barn, by iron pipes; said spring has never failed, besides there are several other small streams which pass through the farm sufficient for watering stock, etc. The farm is adapted either for dairy or farming purposes, and the location and soil are almost equal to any in Penns or Brush Valleys, and is in a good state of cultivation, it being situated about ¾ mile south of Penn Cave, and 2½ miles north-west of Spring Mills, the latter being the nearest railroad station; and one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, and within sight of two churches and one public school building, besides other conveniences.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third payable in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, with interest, and the remainder at the death of the widow of said deceased, the interest thereof payable annually during her life; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. M. L RISHEL,
Administrator of said dec'd.

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Heavy grey blankets 50c—That other merchants advertise as cheap at 65c and 98c., we sell at 50c and 74c.

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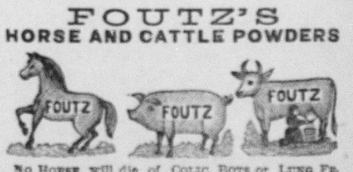

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ROSE LEAVES.

A rude wind shook the climbing rose
Which bloomed without my door,
And straightway fell a blushing snow
About me on the floor.
'Tis thus, Oh Youth! aeolian winds
Of fortune, changing tune,
Will shake your laurels till they lie
As roses wrecked in June.
—W. J. Tobin.

DEVAL'S ESCAPE.

It was a red-letter day in my life when I was first put in charge of a "passenger." I'd worked my way up by successive stages from the post of leaner in the sheds, and being always a steady-going young fellow, had reached the topmost rung of the ladder sooner than most. There was, perhaps, an extra incentive in my case, as I was courting a little girl who was, she had told me, only waiting till I earned enough, to make me the happiest of men.

To be sure, I had a rival, Ernest Deval by name, who was "something in the city," and possessing the showy attractiveness and the art of insiduous flattery which sometimes lure fickle-minded women to forsake the true metal for the glittering dross. I must own he occasioned me some slight cause for jealousy, still, secure in the knowledge of our mutual love and knowing Alice to be a sensible little girl, I was on the whole as happy as most chaps who see their sweethearts but once or twice a week.

She had told him on more than one occasion that she wanted nothing to do with him, but in spite of her obvious dislike he persisted in persecuting her with his attentions, and only the day before the incidents happened which I am about to relate, I had found it necessary myself to display the finger of Alice to him with my ring upon it, to his ill-concealed chagrin and evident mortification.

On the next night I was, as usual, ordered to take out the sleeping saloon express to the north. My mate had secured the couplings, the old engine was panting and snorting like a thing of life, as if eager for the coming journey, and the bustle on the platform had subsided. The signals were right, and I had my hand on the throttle only waiting for the "right away!" when, just as the green light was displayed, a cab rattled into the station, from which an excited man hastily jumped. Flinging some money to the driver, he rushed along the platform and sprang into the first compartment of the train, the next one to the engine, just as I pressed the lever and my fireman had loosened the brake.

We had hardly begun to move when another man, who had been waiting on the station, in the shadow of a pillar, and I knew as Detective Jobson, of Scotland Yard, sprang to the carriage and ejaculating, "Thought I should nab you here, my beauty!" endeavored to enter. I was busy, getting under way, but my mate told me that the man in the carriage struck the detective in the face, and thrust him off the footboard. His hat flew off in the struggle and fell between the platform and the moving train, but the officer, determined not to lose his quarry, was up again in an instant, and though the carriages were flying past him, he sprang upon the footboard of the last coach, heeding not the cries of the excited porters and terrified onlookers; and just as the train cleared the platform we saw the guard lean forward from the open door, and grasping the man by the arms, assist him into the van.

The fugitive in the first coach saw the detective's disappearance also, and his bloodless face blanched a shade paler.

"Great snakes!" exclaimed my fireman, drawing in his breath with a sharp hiss, "that was a narrow shave. Jobson means to have that chap somehow, and have him he will. I wonder what he's wanted for. He'll never reach the landing stage this journey, that's a dead cert!"

"No," said I; "they'll have him at Crewe right enough. Poor beggar! He made a desperate fight for it, anyhow!"

The "sleeper," as we called it, was timed straight through to Crewe without a stop, doing the 158 miles in three hours and five minutes. There we left it to another engine which would be waiting to take it on, but we should return with the "up" express later in the morning. I knew that as soon as we reached Crewe there would be a crowd of policemen waiting to search the train from end to end. Jobson was up to his work, and the telegraph would be clicking the warning message a moment or two after we had passed through the first station.

It was not the only capture, by any means, I had witnessed this astute officer make, and the despairing faces of men, robbed of the last hope of escape, the shadow of the criminal's cell already upon them, came into my mind as we rushed past Willesden, and looking backward for a moment through the fitful light, I saw the fateful piece of paper flutter from the detective's hand.

The officials would understand the significance of that scribbled message, and unless Providence miraculously interposed, the man was doomed. To leave the train as it flew through the night at the rate of fifty miles an hour was impossible. One man had done so once, but his body was found, mangled beyond recognition, lying on the track in the morning. There was no escape; and with such passing thoughts I dismissed the matter and concentrated my attention on the work in hand.

Suddenly I was startled by an ejaculation of horror from my mate.

"Look, Ben," he shouted, his eyes starting out from his head as he gazed into the dim light which surrounded the train like a haze, "the fool will kill himself!"

I turned, and though I prided myself on my steely nerves, the sight that met my eyes sent a cold thrill down my back, and made me lean against the brake for support.

The man had swung himself out of the end of the carriage and was endeavoring to work his way in face of the terrible backdraught toward us. Every moment I expected to see him torn from his precarious hold and dashed to pieces on the lines, but with the tenacity of a leech he clung to the handle of the door, while he leaned forward to grasp some new support. Suddenly a distant roar burst on our terrified ears. My mate tuned, his face as white as milk, and the perspiration standing on his forehead.

"Merciful powers!" he screamed in a harsh discordant voice, "the "up" mail! Heaven have mercy on him!" and he hid his face with his hands as with a deafening shriek we flew toward each other and crashed past in the darkness, but above the din I fancied I heard the wild scream of terror as the wretched man realized his horrible peril. It was a full minute before I could turn my throbbing head to look behind.

With a feeling of sickness that was new to me I peered into the gloom.

"Thank God!" I ejaculated fervently, as the blood rushed through my veins once more. There, with his body pressed flat against the oscillating surface still stood the man who had been so near an awful death. Slowly he moved his head in our direction, and with another expression of grim resolution he pulled himself together. With bated breath we wondered what he would do next. As far as we could see his way was stopped, but, undeterred, he steadied himself and reaching forward felt round the corner of the coach.

Unexpectedly, his hand encountered one of the steps by which the men mount to the roof, and though we could not see his face distinctly, we fancied he set his lips in a terrible smile of accomplished purpose as he clutched it and, with a despairing effort, pulled himself to the end of the footboard and round into comparative safety on to the couplings between the tender and the coach.

"The madman is coming on to the engine," I burst out excitedly, divining his intention, as I saw his head appear for a brief instant above the coal.

"Anyhow, we can't see him commit suicide without raising a hand to stop him," Bill said, and began to scramble over the coal, where I saw him presently stoop down and grasp the man, dragging him with an almost superhuman effort on to the tender, where he sank down utterly exhausted.

Coming forward, my mate threw open the stoke hole with the intention of replenishing the fire, and the ruddy glow from the raging furnace lit up the tender from end to end.

"Good heavens!" I ejaculated, as my gaze met the haggard face of the rescued delinquent. "Ernest Deval!" and my nerveless hand fell from the polished lever.

"Ben!" he gasped, wonderingly, his wild eyes encountering mine, as he struggled toward us.

"Now, Mr. Deval," I shouted hotly, "perhaps you will be good enough to explain the meaning of the little game you've been playing to-night; but let me tell you, if you think you've furthered your chances of escape, you're wrong."

"Yes, mate," Bill sternly remarked, "you haven't done a lot for yourself by coming here."

"Ben!" he at last jerked forth, gasping for breath, his bloodshot eyes wandering round the cab, and into the darkness as we flew along. "Ben—I've been a fool—you saw the detective on my track—he's in this town now—I've been betting—and, you know how it looks at the office—found out this morning—I've fled for my life—but you'll help me give them the slip, Ben?" and the shivering wretch fell down helpless and clasped my knees.

"Don't talk nonsense, man," I answered roughly; "what you ask is an impossibility. My duty as a servant of the company is to hand you over to the authorities who will be waiting for you at Crewe; besides, your own sense should tell you there is no place to hide a child here."

"Oh, yes," added my mate, grimly, "you're every bit as bad off as if you was sitting on them comfortable cushions in the carriage there. I wouldn't give much for your chance."

"But you can help me if you like," he screamed, his eager face upturned, and the hunted expression of a wild animal at bay in his eyes. "Slow up the train a little—you can do it. I've money—I will give you £50—£100—anything you like," and he pulled out a handful of glittering gold.

"It can't be done, I tell you," I replied, shaking myself free from his grasp. "Get up and be a man. You've made your bed and you will have to lie in it. No man on this earth could get out of this scrape, so make the best of it."

Seeing that I was immovable, he turned his attention to Bill, and I saw him proffer a handful of gold. My fireman turned his back and busied himself with his duties. "It's no use, matey," I heard him say, "if Ben says it can't be done, it can't; and that's the end on it. I'm sorry for yer, for ou're a rattling good plucked 'un."

The despairing creature detected the tone of commiseration in Bill's voice, and redoubled his wild entreaties.

"If it could be done, I'd do it," Bill murmured. "I've got a wife and six kids to look after at home, and that brass would come in useful; but there," and he cast his eyes around the tender. Suddenly they lit up with a peculiar light, and turning to me he said, apologetically, "Ben! I don't ask yer to have any hand in this at all. You knows nothing about it. If the worst comes to the worst, we forced yer to silence, but all I say is this. Will you give me a chance to get the beggar off? I think I can do it without danger to you or me. All I asks yer to do is to know nothing about it. What say now?"

"Well, Bill," I remarked, "I bear the fellow no love, as you can see, but if by keeping silent I can do you a good turn to the tune of £50, you can depend on me, though I must say I don't see how you can possibly do the trick."

"You put your money on me," he returned, smilingly, as he gripped my hand, and retired to the end of the tender with Deval.

We had left Stacord behind some time since, and if nothing happened should run into Crewe in another twenty-five minutes or so. Having to do Bill's work as well as control the engine, I had my hands pretty full, and during the next ten minutes I was fully occupied. At the end of that time Bill rejoined me, and threw open the furnace doors once more. I looked round the engine. Deval had disappeared. Not a vestige or sign of his visit remained, but Bill's pocket bulged considerably, and his grimy face was expanded in a broad brin.

A few minutes later we slowed up at our destination for the night. There they were, just as I had expected. One policeman at the station gates and five or six stationed along the platform.

Before we had quite stopped, out jumps Jobson and rushes up the train. As the sergeant threw open the door of the compartment Deval had occupied we saw an expression of consternation cross the face of the bewildered detective, but, quickly regaining his composure, he superintended the examination with practiced eye. My mate had unfastened the couplings, and we were just off to the sheds, when Jobson approached the engine.

"Ben," he queried, anxiously, "did you see anything extraordinary on the way down? I've been sold nicely, and no mistake."

"I don't have time to see anything except signals ahead when I'm in charge of an express," I returned, unceremoniously. "Did you see anything, Bill?"

"Can't say as I did," Bill answered artlessly. "Have you lost your man, Mr. Jobson?"

"I have so," replied the officer. "I expect he dropped off somewhere."

"If he did he's a goner, for certain," said Bill. "We were never under fifty since we left Willesden."

"I'll look along the track for him going back," I remarked. "Are you going on or back with the morning mail?"

"I hardly know," he returned, disappointedly. "Well, thank you, anyhow. Good night, or, rather, good morning," and he made his way to the telegraph office.

We returned his salutation and steamed off to the sheds.

"What did I tell yer?", said Bill joyously. "We drop him outside and let him take his chance."

"Then he is on the engine?" I asked, as we pulled up.

For answer Bill got off and went to see if the coast was clear. Returning in five minutes he proceeded to the rear of the tender, and carefully lifted up a large piece of coal. Underneath was the head of Deval! Bill had artfully walled him in against the side, and in such a manner as to defy suspicion, little bits being scattered about in most natural manner possible. Quickly he was rescued from his uncomfortable position, and stood up as black as a sweep. Bill gave him a drink from his pannikin, and then conducted him off the engine and round the back of the sheds.

Did I ever hear from him again? Oh yes. About two years afterward, a letter reached me one morning from Columbia, enclosing a Bank of England note for £100. It was from Deval and in it he told how he had succeeded in doubling on his tracks to Birmingham, and from thence had worked down to Southampton in disguise and got clear away. He expressed the hope that Alice and myself were happily wedded and begged us to keep the note and give it as a present to our first-born child.—Tid-Bits.

Birds Diet to Keep Down Fat.

A taxidermist is thus quoted in the Washington Times: "Feathered as well as unfeathered bipeds take to dieting when a superfluity of adipose tissue makes them uncomfortable. The pokeberry is the chief weapon with which these knowing little creatures fight embonpoint. The larks and thrushes are the chief banters, and they follow the practice just after breeding time, when it is necessary for them to be active, in order to secure food for their young ones. I have watched a thrush feed for a whole day just after she had hatched out a nestful of fledglings, and during the twelve hours she ate nothing but the pokeberry. I do not know whether or not that part of humanity which suffers too much fat took its 'tip' from the birds, but it is a fact that many of the anti-fat remedies contain an extract of pokeberry."

The Tiger-Shaped Parasite.

If we are to believe the stories told by the old time writers the tigers of early days were infested by what some one has appropriately termed "the oddest parasite in creation." According to the story, says the St. Louis Republic, the "tiger flea" was a perfect counterpart of the tiger in every respect, claws, tail, head, stripes, etc. That it would be utterly impossible for a blood-sucking insect to be built after such a fashion goes without saying, but there must have been some slight foundation for the story. What was it?

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Small Fruits on the Farm---Pasture is Compared With Soiling---Factors a Butter Making.

PASTURE AS COMPARED WITH SOILING.

The greater economy of soiling in summer, and of silage in the winter, as compared with pasture and hay and grain feeding in the winter, is equivalent to a gain of one-half or more of the feed, or the feeding of two to four head in place of one. That is, one acre under these more economical systems will feed one cow where four acres under the very best management will be required, and even more under unskillful management. Of course there is more work to be done and paid for; the feeding is the saving; the work is about evenly increased, in proportion to the increase in the number of cows.

TREATMENT OF COLIC.

Colic in horses is due to overfeeding and resulting indigestion. A tired, hungry horse turned on to a clover or heavy grass field will overeat himself, and the food will be apt to ferment in the stomach and bowels and cause a fit of spasmodic colic. This is known by the horse swelling, kicking at his belly, rolling and sweating with the pain. The safest treatment is to give one ounce of carbonate of ammonia in water; follow this with one pint of raw linseed oil; twenty or thirty drops of aconite may be given soon after as a sedative to ease the pain. Relief will be had in two or three hours. But to avoid this trouble there should e a constant rule in the management of horses.—American Farmer.

CARE OF SWINE.

The cheapest winter feed for swine is roots. They may not have so much nutriment in themselves, but they cause the hog to get more out of his other food, just as good clover pasture causes the hog to get more out of grain. Turnips and ruta-bagas may be grown on the land from which early potatoes or sweet corn has been removed, or a piece of clover sod may be broken up after the hay is harvested.

Don't lean over the fence to pour the slop in the pigs' trough, says the Farm Journal. The fighting pigs will cause you to spill a good part of the slop, and resting your weight on your abdomen, supported by a rail, is not healthful exercise. Pass a trough through the pen into the other trough. And if you nail a board over the top of the first trough the pigs cannot stop it with their noses and waste the sop when it is poured in. The old-fashioned way is to dip the buckets in the sop barrel, lift them out with a hard, high lift, all dripping and overflowing with the greasy stuff, and so carry them. Of course, the man who does that gets greasy, dirty clothes. The new way is to set the barrel upon blocks and dish out a place for the bucket to sit, and then put a big faucet in the barrel. This way there is no hard lifting, no buckets greasy on the outside, no drip or overflow.

A little pains to sun scald the troughs if they get soar under cover will pay. If it be damp and cloudy, scald them out with boling water and feed a few handfuls of powdered charcoal to correct acidity of the hog's stomach.

FACORS IN BUTTER MAKING.

The man that gets there must, in butter making, as in all other undertakings, be an up-to-date fellow—up-to-date in all matters relating to his business from beginning to end.

If one will stop and think—think hard and long—he will find that many factors enter into butter making.

First, one's farm should be put and kept in proper order. Preparing a farm for dairy farming includes a good deal more than can be even hinted at in such a article as this. But the reader can think of a good many improvements that can be made on such a farm and by futher reading and inquiring can learn of many more.

Second, farm buildings are important factors in dairying, and while they need be neither showy nor expensive can be neat and comfortable.

Third, the selection of raising of a herd of cows is a very important matter. It is now getting to be understood that every successful butter maker is nearing, or has reached or passed the three hundred pound mark. By this is meant that it does not pay to keep any cow that will not produce at least 250 pounds of butter per annum and that a real profitable herd should be made up of cows averaging about 300 pounds per cow each year. Such herds cannot as a rule be purchased, they must be raised.

Fourth comes the question of feed. This is a big and important question, and no infallible rule can be laid down because locality, climate, prices and accessibility are sub-features of the feed question. The preparing of the farm is a feature that also enters into it. The preparation of the farm can include provisions for valuable grasses.

Fifth, the care of cows. This question interlocks with questions first, second and fourth. Putting a farm in order for dairying should include ample provision for water for the herd for both summer and winter, pure water and accessible. Condition of farm buildings is an important factor in the herd's comfort. Feed and care are twin factors. With care is coupled milking, one of the most important operations on a dairy farm.

Sixth relates to dairy houses and appliances—the manufacturing plant, if you please. This should include needed appliances, reference to which cannot be made in detail in this letter. Let those interested diligently and intelligently look the matter up.

Seventh, care of product from time received in dairy house or room till but is produced and ready for market. Butter-making is a pains-taking business and that coupled with neatness makes up largely the skill of the successful butter maker.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

SMALL FRUITS ON THE FARM.

Hundreds of articles have been written on the advisability of farmers raising small fruit for their own use, but there is room for hundreds of more articles if they will in any way tend to bring about this desirable end.

As a rule, farmers live well, but their tables show little variety, and they rarely leave any of those delightfully wholesome subacid fruits, even during the hot summer months when such fruits are most craved. In the fall and winter they have apples, and occasionally there is a farm that has a few pear trees; but where one farmer has strawberries and currants and gooseberries, there are ten that do not.

If the children are too small to be of much use on the farm, they are sent after huckleberries and blackberries, and the older members of the family eat them with a relish that ought to be an inducement for them to have fruit of their own. But as soon as the berries are gone they go back apathetically to their diet of bread and meat and milk, in its various combinations.

I am convinced that it is not from a distaste of the work or expense involved that they neglect the small fruits so systematically. But the farmer, perhaps more than any other person, is a creature of habit. He seldom complains of his own work, but finds it almost impossible to step beyond certain accustomed limits. He will work from early morning till late night day after day and year after year, and don't feel it any special grievance; but if he is brought face to face with a half-hour's work "out of his line," in the house, or the flower-garden, or anywhere, he wil pay ten prices to have it done rather than do it himself. "It is easy to raise strawberries and other small fruit," you tell him, and he agrees with you, but says that he don't know much about 'em," and is "too old to learn." And that is all there is to it. You may talk to him until the end of time, and he wil agree with you in everything, but he does not set any fruit, just the same.

I have known a farmer leave his work and tramp all day over the fields, and return at night with a quart or two of wild strawberries that a fruit dealer would have rejected with scorn. He exhibits them triumphantly, and it is scarcely worth while to tell him that one half his labor would have set out a strawberry bed that would have furnished him with fine berries every day for weeks.

Now and then a farmer is induced to give them a trial, but the chances are that his interests will not go beyond the setting, and that the vines will become choked with grass and weeds and be plowed up at the end of a year or two, with the remark that they turned out just as he expected.

And here lies one of the great difficulties. To a certain exten the apple trees and pear trees and peach trees take care of themselves, but the small fruit is not so accommodating. It is ready to yield an abundant return, but must be understood and have some care. Perhaps the best methd is to let the strawberries bear once, and then plow them up. I have tried most of the methods advocated, and like this best. Set the vines in the spring, and keep them hoed the first year, going over them three or four times ifg necessary. It will not take more than half an hour to hoe a bed large enough to raise fifteen or twenty bushels. The next spring take some of the fresh runners and set a new bed, and after the old one is through bearing, plow it up. It is easier than keeping the grass and weeds out, and I am convinced gives better results.

A half day's work in preparing ground and setting plants and another half day in hoeing and the compensation is all the delicious strawberries your family can possibly eat, and a generous quantity for your neighbors or to sell, if you so wish.—The New York Ledger.

A Unique Town.

There is a unique town in southwest Georgia. It is called Sardis—a settlement of colored people exclusively. Every house in Sardis is owned by colored people— about one hundred families, and all are missionary Baptists. They live in new, spacious and well-built houses; in their midst sits the Baptist church, probably the prettiest church edifice belonging to the race between Macon and Jacksonville. The colored people filled the stores and streets, and their vast numbers seemed beyond computation. On Saturday the country people overrun the city, talk, laugh, dance and enjoy themselves as no other people can do.

One physician to every 440 inhabitants is the health protective record of Nidaway county, Missouri.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Defined---Wanted To Be Helpful---An Adjustable Hat Wanted---The Report Is True---Trying to Please Him.

DEFINED.

Needy Nickels—Say, Pete, w'ot's charity?

Plodding Pete—Two cold biskits an' a cord o' wood.

WANTED TO BE HELPFUL.

Banker (to new cashier)—Look here, if you are ever seized with the desire to run off with the cash, let me know, I'll go with you."

AN ADJUSTABLE HAT WANTED.

Jaggs—"I want to get a new hat."

Hatter—"Which size—night before or morning after?"

NEEDLES.

He—What will my little wifey do while I am away from home all day. Will she sew or darn stockings, or what?

She—Nit.

THE REPORT IS TRUE.

"There is a report that Buzbee has a large floating debt," announced the cashier to the teller.

"Yes, sir, an $80,000 steam yacht."

TRYING TO PLEASE HIM.

Arizona Pete—Shorty Grizzle shot Dempster full of holes.

Alkali Jack—That's all right. Dempster was always a crank about ventilation.

BADLY BROKEN.

Dobson—Does it cost you very much for repairs to your bicycle?

Hobson—Well, yes, but not nearly so much as it does for repairs to myself.

KNOWLEDGE COSTS MONEY.

Irate Patron—"See here, sir, I dropped a nickel into this machine, and nothing came out."

"Agent—"If nothing came out, that shows it's empty."

"But, sir, what do I get for my nickel?"

"Information."

POSITIVE PROOF.

Miss Daisy Medders (coyly)—Do you love me, Jason?

Jason Huckleberry—'Course I love you! Do you have been actin' the fool over you all this time if I didn't?

A WONDERFUL DENOUEMENT.

"Did you complete the story you were at work on?"

"Yes," replied the litterateur.

"You were in doubt as to its conclusion. Did it have a happy or an unhappy ending?"

"Unhappy. The editor refused to print it."

ROUGH ON THE DOCTORS.

Smith—I read of so many cases of people being buried alive, is there no remedy for it?

Jones—The only remedy I know is for the legislature to pass a law compelling doctors to finish their work properly.

JOHNNY'S APPETITE.

Johnny (visiting)—Can I have another biscuit?

Johnny's Ma—Why, Johnny, what an appetite you have.

Johnny—I'm. You're two ahead of me, ma.

IN THE SWIM.

"By Jove! but I'm lame! It seems as if my back would break in two."

"What's the matter? Have you been taking too much violent exercise?"

"Guess so. I was at a reception last night, and never had such a time getting into a dining-room in my life."

PRIDE'S FALL.

Tramp—"Please, mum, I ain't had no food fer three days. Can you give me something to eat?"

Mrs. Slimdiet (haughtily)—"My terms for board are $7 a week."

Tramp (straightening up)—"Peg pardin fer troublin' ye. I didn't know this was a boardin'-house. I ain't hungry 'nough ter eat boardin'-house vittles. Good-day, mum."

SENSITIVE.

Weary Watkins—Say, Hungry, this here booze is great. Would it be an insult to ast how you got it?

Hungry Higgins—Worked a old guy fer a quarter.

"Now, what did you want to introduce that there word fer? It clean takes all the enjoyment out of the occasion."

"Wot word?"

"That there word beginnin' wit a 'w.'"

SHE WASN'T SURE.

Gladys—"That young man looked at you very hard. Do you know him?"

Dolly—"I think I have seen him before, but I really can't remember whether he was the gentleman who saved my life from drowning or merely one of those to whom I was engaged."

TO GET PROPERTY CHEAPLY.

Judkins—I learn, through your agent, that you have bought the properties on either side of your residence and got them dirt cheap. How did you manage it?

Foxley—Easy enough. My wife is an elocutionist, my daughter plays the piano, George plays the cornet, I play the violin, Bob plays a banjo, Charley rattles the bones and little Johnny has a drum.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Teacher—"What makes you look so sad?"

Boy—"A teamster called a man a bad name."

"Merey! I don't wonder you were shocked."

"Yes'm; an' the man was a good deal bigger than the teamster, an' cu'd a knocked him sky-high, but the man was deaf an' didn't hear, an' there wasn't any fun after all."

Work of the Snag Boat.

The extent of the work to be done in improving the navigation of the Mississippi river is disclosed in the latest annual report of Major Handbury, in charge of work on the channel between the Illinois and Ohio. According to this report, 2079 snags were removed during the year. The work of the snag boats never ends.

Votes

Have been cast by thousands of sufferers from impure blood, and their verdict has settled the question of the great curative power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every mail car brings in these letters of praise for Hood's Sarsaparilla. They tell the same wonderful story of health restored, pain and suffering relieved, and happiness brought back. They prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents

"I say, Trivvet, can you lend me fifty dollars for a few days?" "I have only one dollar about me, Dicer." "Well, I'll try to make that do."—Judge.

Dobbins' Electric Soap is *cheaper* for you to use, If you *follow directions*, than any other soaps would be if *given* to you, for by its use *clothes are saved*. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbins'. Take no other.

The proposed crusade on nickel-in-the-slot machines at Tacoma, Wash., has been abandoned.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

Diamonds in Steel.

Some time ago it was shown by M. Moissan, a French chemist, that when iron was saturated at 3,000 centigrade with carbon and then cooled under a high pressure a portion of the carbon separated out in the form of diamonds. The conditions under which very hard steels are now made should also result in the formation of diamonds, and an examination of a large number of samples of such steel has shown that this is really the case. The diamonds are obtained by dissolving the metal in acid and then subjecting the residue to the action of concentrated nitric acid, fused potassium chlorate, hydrofluoric and sulphuric acid successively. The crystals are very minute, the largest being only five mm. in diameter, but they present all the chemical and physical properties of true diamonds.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Covered Dishes.

Dishes were not covered at first for the purpose of keeping the food warm. They were covered from fear—the fear of poison. In mediaeval days, and down to the time of Louis XIV., people were afraid that poison might be introduced into food between the kitchen and the table. Hence the cook was ordered to cover the dishes, and the covers were not removed until the master of the house sat down to eat.

Tacks.

In some parts of the country there are malicious persons who throw tacks in the roadway to annoy bicycle riders by perforating the pneumatic tires. To meet this difficulty it has been proposed to attach a magnet in front of the forward wheel, with the object of picking up the tacks as the machine rolls along.

JOYS OF MATERNITY.

VIGOROUS MOTHERS AND STURDY CHILDREN ADMIRED.

Why so Many Women Are Childless—A Problem That Has Puzzled Physicians for Centuries.

Reproduction is a law of nature, and no picture of joy and happiness can equal that of the vigorous mother and her sturdy child.

Nature makes but few mistakes, and every thoughtful person must admit that a cause exists, why so many women are childless.

The subject baffles the theories of physicians. Such cases are curable nine times out of ten, as evidenced by thousands of letters on file at Mrs. Pinkham's office. Many a darling baby owes its existence to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the Vegetable Compound. This is not to be wondered at when such testimony as the following explains itself:

"I have taken three bottles of your Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills; and now I have a dear little babe four weeks old, and I am well. I have to thank you for this.

"I have spent $200.00 for doctor's bills without obtaining any relief. For my cure I only spent $5.00.

"I had been a victim of female troubles in their worst form; suffered untold agonies every month; had to stay in bed, and have poultices applied, and then could not stand the pain.

"My physician told me if I became pregnant I would die. I had bladder trouble, itching, backache, catarrh of the stomach, hysteria and heart trouble, fainting spells and leucorrhœa. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?"—MRS. GEO. C. KIRCHNER, 272 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Divine Chirography."

TEXT: "Rejoice because your names are written in heaven."—Luke x., 20.

Chirography, or the art of handwriting, like the science of acoustics, is in very unsatisfactory state. While constructing a church, and told by some architects that the voice would not be heard in a building shaped like that proposed, I came in much anxiety to this city and consulted with Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, about the law of acoustics. He said: "Go ahead and build your church in the shape proposed, and I think it will be all right. I have studied the laws of sound perhaps more than any man of my time, and I have come so far as this: Two auditoriums may seem to be exactly alike, and in one the acoustics may be good and in the other bad. In the same unsatisfactory stage is chirography, although many declare they have reduced it to a science. There are those who say they can read character by handwriting. It is said that the way one writes the letter "I" decides his egotism or modesty, and the way one writes the letter "O" decides the height and depth of his emotions. It is declared a cramped hand means a cramped nature, and an easy, flowing hand a facile and liberal spirit; but if there be anything in this science, there must be some rules not yet announced, for some of the boldest and most aggressive men have a delicate and small penmanship, while some of the most timid sign their names with the height and width and scope of the name of John Hancock on the immortal document. But write the chirography of the earth is uncertain, our blessed Lord in our text presents the chirography celestial. When addressing the seventy disciples standing before Him, He said: "Rejoice because your names are written in heaven."

Of course, the Bible, for the most part, when speaking of the heavenly world, speaks figuratively while talking about books and about trumpets, and about wings and about gates and about golden pavements and about orchards with twelve crops of fruit—one crop each month—and about the white horses of heaven's cavalry; but we do well to follow out these inspired metaphors and reap from them courage and sublime expectation, and consolation and victory. We are told that in the heavenly library there is a Book of Life. Perhaps there are many volumes in it. When we say a book, we mean all written by the author on that subject. I cannot tell how large those heavenly volumes are, nor the splendor of their binding, nor the number of their pages, nor whether they are pictorialized with some exciting scenes of this world. I only know that the words have not been impressed by type, but written out by some hand, and that all those who, like the seventy disciples to whom the text was spoken, repent and trust the Lord for their eternal salvation, surely have their names written in heaven. It may not be the same name that we carried on earth. We may, through the inconsiderateness of parents, have a name that is uncouth, or that was afterward dishonored by one after whom we were called. I do not know that the seventy entrances of the names of the seventy disciples correspond with the record in the genealogical table. It may not be the name by which we were called on earth, but it will be the name by which heaven will know us, and we will have it announced to us as we pass in, and we will know it so certainly that we will not have to be called twice by it, as in the Bible times the Lord called some people twice by name: "Saul! Saul!" "Samuel! Samuel!" "Martha! Martha!"

In examination of your name in the heavenly archives, if you find it there at all, you will find it written with a bold hand. You have seen many a signature that because of sickness or old age had a tremor in it, yet it was as bold as the man who wrote it. Many an order written on the battlefield amid the thunder of the cannonade has had evidence of excitement in every word and every letter and in the speed with which it was folded and handed to the officer as he put his foot in the swift stirrups, and yet that commander, notwithstanding his trembling hand, gives a boldness of order that shows itself in every word written. You do not need to be told that a trembling hand does not always mean a cowardly hand. It was with a very trembling hand Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signed his name to the Declaration of American Independence, but no signer had more courage and when some one said, "There are many Charles Carrolls, and it will not be known which one it is," he resumed the pen and wrote Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Trembling hand no sign of timidity. The daring and defiance seen in the way your name is written in heaven is a challenge to all earth and hell to come on if they can to defeat your ransomed soul.

Again, if according to the promise of the text, you are permitted to look into the volumes of eternity and see your name there, you will find it written in lines, in words, in letters unmistakable. Some people have come to consider indistinct and almost unreadable penmanship a mark of genius, and so they affect it. Because every paragraph that Thomas Chalmers, and Dean Stanley, and Lord Byron, and Rufus Choate and other potent men wrote was a puzzle, imitators make their penmanship a puzzle. Alexander Dumas says that plain penmanship is the brevet of incapacity. Then there are some who, through too much demand upon their energies and through lack of time, lose the capacity of making the pen intelligible, and much of the writing of this world is indecipherable. We have seen piles of inexplicable chirography, and we ourselves have helped augment the magnitude. We have not been sure of the name signed, or the sentiment expressed, or whether the reply was affirmative or negative. Through indistinct penmanship last wills and testaments have been defeated, widows and orphans robbed of their inheritance, railroad trains brought into collision through the dim words of a telegram put into the hand of a conductor, and regiments, in this wise, mistaking their instructions, have been sacrified in battle. I asked Bishop Cowie, in Auckland, New Zealand, the Bishop having been in many of the wars, what Tennyson, in his immortal poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," meant by the words, "Some one had blundered," and the Bishop said that the awful carnage at Balaklava was the result of an indistinctly-written and wrongly-read military order. "Some one had blundered." But your name, once written in the Lamb's Book of Life, will be so unmistakable that all heaven can read it at the first glance. It will not be taken for the name of some other, so that in regard to it there shall come to be disputation. Not one of the millions and billions and quadrillions of the finally saved will doubt that it means you and only you. Oh, the glorious, the rapturous certitude of that entrance on the heavenly roll! Not saved in a promiscuous way. Not put into a glorified mob. No, no! Though you came up, the worst sinner that was ever saved, and somebody who knew you in this world at one time as absolutely abandoned and dissolute should say: "I never heard of your conversion and I do not believe you have a right to be here," you could just laugh a laugh of triumph, and, turning over the leaves containing the names of the redeemed, say: "Read it for yourself. That is my name, written out in full, and do you not recognize the handwriting? No young scribe of heaven entered that. No annonymous writer put it there. Do you not see the tremor in the lines? Do you not also see the boldness of the letters? Is it not as plain as yonder throne, as plain as yonder gate? Is it not the name unmistakable and the handwriting unmistakable? The crucified Lord wrote it there the day I repented and turned. Hear it! Hear it! My name is written there! There!"

There is not on earth an autograph letter or signature of Christ. The only time He wrote out a word on earth, though He knew so well how to write, He wrote with reference to having it soon shuffled out by human foot, the time that He stooped down and with His finger wrote on the ground the hypocrisy of the Pharisees. But when He writes your name in the heavenly archives, as I believe He has, or hope He may, it is to stay there from age to age, from cycle to cycle, from æon to æon. And so for all you Christian people I do what John G. Whittier, the dying poet, said he wanted done in his home. Lovely man he was! I sat with him in a haymow a whole summer afternoon, and heard him tell the story of his life. He had for many years been troubled with insomnia, and was a very poor sleeper, and he always had the window curtain of his room up so as to see the first intimation of sunrise. When he was breathing his last in the morning hour, in his home in the Massachusetts village, the nurse thought that the light of the rising sun was too strong for him, and so pulled the window curtain down. The last thing the great Quaker poet did was to wave his hand to have the curtain up. He wanted to depart in the full gush of the morning. And I thought it might be helpful and inspiring to all Christian souls to have more light about the future, so I pull up the curtain in the glorious sunrise of my text and say, "Rejoice that your names are written in heaven." Bring on your doxologies! Wave your palms! Shout your victories! Pull up all the curtains of bright expectations! Yea! hoist the window itself and let the perfume of the "morning glories" of the King's garden come in, and the music of harps all a-tremble with symphonies, and the sound of the surf of seas dashing to the foot of the throne of God and the Lamb.

But there is only one word on all this subject of Divine chirography in heaven that confuses me, and that is the small adverb which St. John adds when he quotes the text in Revelation and speaks of some "whose names are not written in the Book of Life of the Lamb slain." Oh, that awful adverb "not!" By full submission to Christ the Lord, have the way all cleared between you and the sublime registration of your name this moment. Why not look up to see that they are all ready to put your name among the blissful immortals? There is the mighty volume; it is wide open. There is the pen: it is from the wing of the "Angel of the New Covenant." There is the ink: it is red from the Calvarean sacrifice. And there is the Divine Scribe: the glorious Lord who wrote your father's name, and your mother's name there, and your child's name there, and who is ready to write your name there. Will you consent that He do it? Before I say "Amen" to this service, ask Him to do it. I wait a moment for the tremendous action of your will, for it is only an action of your will. Here some one says, "Lord Jesus, with pen plucked from angelic wing, and dipped in the red ink of Golgotha, write there either that which is now my earthly name or that which shall be my heavenly name." I pause a second longer that all may consent. The pen of the Divine Scribe is in the fingers and is lifted and is lowered, and it touches the shining page, and the word is traced, in trembling and bold and unmistakable letters. He has put it down in the right place.

And if there be in all this assembly a hopeless case, so-called hopeless by yourself and others, I take the responsibility of saying that there is a place in that Book where your name would exactly fit in, and look beautiful, and you can, quicker than I can clap my hands together, have it there. A religious meeting was thrown open, and all those who could testify of the converting grace of God were asked to speak. Silence reigned a moment, and then a man covered with the marks of disdpation arose and said: "You can see from my looks what I have been, but I am now a saved man. When I left home a thousand miles from here I had so disgraced my father's name that he said, 'As you are going away I have only two things to ask of you, first, that you will never come home again, and next, you will change your name.' I promised. I have not heard my real name for years. I went the whole round of sin, until there was no lower depth to fathom. But I am by the grace of God a changed man. I wrote home asking forgiveness for my waywardness, and here are two letters, one from my father and another from my sister. My mother died of a broken heart. But these two letters ask me to come home, and boys, I start to-morrow morning." The fact was that his name was written in heaven, where I pray God all of our names may be written though so unworthy are the best of us, and all of us. If you have ever been in the thick woods and heard the sound of village bells you know the sound is hindered and muffled by the foliage, though somewhat sweet, but as you come to the edge of the woods the sounds become clearer, and more charming and when you step out from the deep shadows into the sunlight you hear the full, round, mellifluous ringing of the bells. Oh! ye, down in the thick shadows of unbelief and who hear only the faint notes of this Gospel bell, come out into the clear sunlight of pardon and peace, and hear the full chime of eternal harmonies from all the towers of heaven. Oh! Come out of the woods!

BESSEMER ORE DISCOVERED.

A New Body, Carrying Much Iron, Found in Michigan.

Water has been turned into the new channel dredged for the Michigamme River, Michigan, for the purpose of reclaiming the Mansfield Mine, which was flooded several years ago, drowning twenty-seven men. The enterprise has proved even a greater success than the projectors anticipated, for a large body of Bessemer ore has been discovered in the old channel.

Six inches below the sand covering on the river bed was a bed of ore. A system of trenching was instituted, and the body was traced nearly 300 feet. A sample of the ore has been analyzed for iron. It is very rich. While the chemist's figures are not available, it is stated that no other mine in the district produces ore that approaches it in the volume of iron carried. It is Bessemer ore of the finest quality. The depth of the deposit has not yet been tested.

ENORMOUS CATCH OF HERRING.

Nearly 50,000 Barrels of Fish Taken This Month Off Cape Cod.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 barrels of herring have been taken in Cape Cod Bay since the 1st of October, which has not been equaled in twenty years. The canning factories are running overtime and salters are putting the fish in barrels. Only 6000 barrels, however, have been used, the fish that are unavailable being turned loose again.

Fish traps, empty in the morning, have had in them at night from 500 to 700 barrels of herring, and the catch of three gill nets has been known to load a dory. The fish are of large size. Few mackeral have been seen, but the catch of pollock has been good. Flounder fishing has also been profitable. Thirty boats are engaged in it and the men are each earning from $2 to $4 per day.

HOUSES OF REFUGE DISCONTINUED

No Further Use for Those on the East Coast of Florida.

Secretary Carlisle ordered the discontinuance of the houses of refuge on the eastern coast of Florida, at Chester Shoals, Bither Creek, and Orange Grove. These houses of refuge, ten in number, were established years ago on that coast, when along its entire length of 250 miles there were not more than seventy-five inhabitants. Now there are 10,000 from the last report of the District Superintendent. Six of these houses are still in operation. The distance between these houses averages twenty-six miles, and at each mile along the coast are placed guide posts, indicating the distance and direction to the nearest station. The houses are supplied with cots and provisions sufficient to succor twenty-five persons for ten days.

Injuries to Express Messengers.

The Indiana Supreme Court decided that railroad companies are not responsible for injuries to express messengers.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POTENTATE OF TURKEY.

Ruled By a Homicial Mania—This Insanity Has Been Frequent in Kings—The Delusion of Persecution.

The present Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, succeeded his brother Murad twenty years ago when the latter was deposed on account of insanity. Murad's insanity was in the nature of an enthusiastic young reformer eagerly starting his rule in a corrupt and semi-civilized government. He tried for the few months of his reign to correct abuses and grant new liberty to his subjects. Whether actually insane or not, he was deposed and confined in a palace under the care of his mother. If not really crazy at the time, he probably became so eventually and has for twenty years led the life of a harmless, unambitious lunatic.

Abdul Hamid, the great Sultan, seems to have been at first a man of naturally kindly and enlightened instincts. He was for a long time a monogamist and devoted to his one wife and his children. He was passionately devoted to music, spending hours playing duets on the piano with members of his family.

His character has always borne a striking resemblance to that of Louis XVI. of France in both his private and public life. The most predominant element in Abdul Hamid's character has been his extreme timidity. When his brother was deposed he did not wish to be appointed his successor, much preferring the quieter position of prince without the responsibility. He accepted the position of Sultan only with the greatest reluctance when urged and forced by the priests or sheiks of the Mahommetan religion whose power over all Moslem is absolute.

After his first refusal all the principal priests visited him in a body. Sheik ul Islam, the primate, made this speech: "It is decreed and registered in heaven that you are to be Kaliph of Islam and Prince of the Faithful. You cannot disobey the command and will of God and the Prophet." The rest re-echoed the words. Abdul yielded to their orders and has always been practically a tool in the hands of these wily ecclesiastics ever since, especially in religious matters and in his treatment of all infidels and unbelievers. He knows that if the chief sheik should chose to say at any time that the ex-sultan, Murad, had recovered his reason that his own career as sultan would come to a sudden end.

The sultan always has lived a secluded life. He rises every day at 6 o'clock and spends the entire morning with his ministers, who, with their assistants, form what is known as the "palace gang." He rarely sees any people from the outside world, reads only the most carefully expurgated Turkish newspapers and practically is limited in his information of what is going on in the outside world and about the condition of his subjects to what his household choose to tell him. As time has gone on, his one and all-absorbing fear has been that he is in constant danger of assassination. What was at first merely a natural nervousness, has now become a monomania with him, and his fears have been aggravated and worked upon by wily ministers and unscrupulous servants.

If a Sheik wishes at any time to dispose of any obnoxious Armenian Christians, the narration of some fictitious plot against the sultan's life has been sufficient to procure an order for their suppression by imprisonment, private execution or wholesale massacre.

Greater even than his hatred of the Armenians has been his dread of the so-called Young Turkey party, who represents all there is of progress and patriotism in Turkey. It is this party that the ex-sultan Murad represented before his abdication and alleged insanity. It includes the students, doctors, and most of the educated men and numbers of the best army officers, especially the young men. Here is an instance of the insane dread the sultan holds against this Young Turkey party. A year or two ago a party of students from the military school came to the palace to complain to the sultan of the dishonesty and mismanagement of the head of their school. At the suggestion of the minister of war, the chief of the "palace gang," that they were all members of the Young Turkish party, the sultan ordered the entire party, sixteen in all, to be dragged into an adjacent room and bastinadoed on the abdomen until they died, all of which was done without delay.

To one studying the history of Turkey for the last year, the "homicidal mania" becomes almost unmistakable. With a natural character undoubtedly mild, gentle and benevolent, the sultan Abdul Hamid has become as eager in his thirst for the blood of his subjects as any tyrant in history.

His frank and open letter to Lord Salisbury last November, requesting him to use his influence in England for Turkey and making excuses for recent events, was written the same week that some of the most atrocious Armenian massacres took place, which massacres have proved almost certainly to have been authorized by the sultan himself.—New York Press.

Nearly $10,000,000 are expended in charities in Great Britain each week.

The smallest humming bird weighs twenty grains.

FULLY RESTORED.

A TRAVELING MAN MADE WELL AND HAPPY.

Attacked by the Two Fiends, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble, but the Plots of Both are Foiled by the Pink Pills.

From the Republican, Caribou, Me.

Mr. O. A. Shepard, of Caribou, Maine, who was so dreadfully afflicted with kidney disease and rheumatism, and looked upon as incurable, tells the following story of his disability and cure:

"Early in the fall of 1894 I had, as I supposed, kidney trouble, and it was slowly and surely making headway in undermining my health for I was fast becoming unable to attend to my duties as a traveling salesman, my back seemed almost ready to break after riding any distance in buggy or sleigh. The bad feeling had been growing in my back for a period of five or six years, but I had not given it much attention, not supposing it to be anything but what would wear off. But in the fall above mentioned I was compelled to give my attention to it, for I had to stop traveling and go to doctoring myself. My efforts seemed fruitless. I grew worse and worse. My weight was decreasing. My blood was apparently growing poor and less in quantity.

"At this stage symptoms of pulmonary trouble appeared, making a bad complication, which the physicians did not attempt to cure, and I had lost hope.

"Just at this time, a friend, and he was a friend indeed, advised me to procure some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and with little faith that they would do me any good, but out of respect for my friend's advice, (I thought it would do no harm at least) I ordered six boxes. I took them. My blood at once began to increase and I for the first time in many weeks had a good night's sleep! My improvement was noticeable from the start! My weight began to increase! My appetite grew! Happy? Well I think I was! I at last had found just what my system needed to defeat the robbers preying on my health and I thought it the time to be merry.

"I purchased another half dozen boxes and when they were gone, two more, which effectually cured me. I increased in weight until from what was almost nothing for me, I tipped the scales at 196 pounds, my present weight, and I owe it all to the Pink Pills. May the knowledge of them be brought to all suffering as I did, for I know they will be benefited and cured, and I deem it a pleasure to recommend them.

"I have traveled for thirty years and have heard of many strange things, miracles, etc., but I think my own experience stranger than them all.

"Now I can drive hard all day, from early morning to late at night and not feel it. I am just as well as I ever was. No, sir, I never felt any bad effects from their use at all. It was a gradual but sure fight and the Pink Pills were victorious. Long may they wave!"

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A bill providing for the abolition of lotteries has been presented to the Brazilian Senate.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Cotton picking is progressing rapidly in the southeast section of Missouri.

You Can't Do Without Soap! Why Not Get The Best?

Sunlight Soap

Has no equal—
For purity.....
For cleansing power..
For taking out dirt...
For dissolving grease.
For saving clothes.....
For preserving hands.

These are some of the reasons why "SUNLIGHT" Soap has the largest sale in the world, and has been awarded TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD MEDALS and other honors.

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., New York.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

AGENTS, start a mail order business at home. Particulars 2c. J. K. HAND, Cape May City, N. J.

MONEY GOLD, SILVER.... ....BOOK FREE. Dan Danchy, Columbus, O.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist. Under absolute guarantee to cure. Book and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Bluff City, Tenn., boasts of a pumpkin sixty-five inches in diameter.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Manatee County, Florida, is expected to have 60,000 boxes of oranges this winter.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 265 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

The rainy season in Cuba draws to a close.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

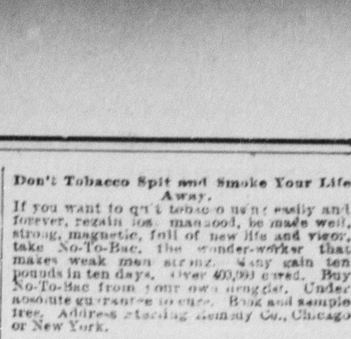
There is little betting on the election.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are 1187 coal mines in Ohio.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c., 25c.

There are 3709 National banks.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

HERE IT IS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

ENG 43

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. DR. E. E. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, Ga.

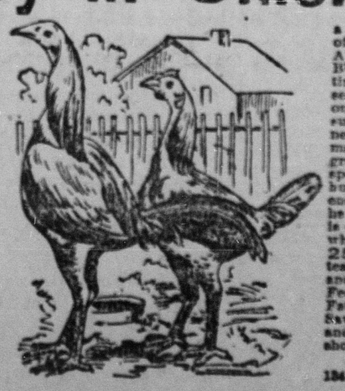
PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER 10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 216.

Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS —IF YOU— KNOW HOW



To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things Suffer and Die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

ONE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

We offer, embracing the PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES of a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 22.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

CHINA ANNEX 90 X 20 FT.

8200 square feet floor space.

SPECIAL TO THE LADIES.

Miss S. E. Conklin, the expert fitter of Her Majesty's Corset, commences a three days' engagement at our store on Monday, Oct. 26th, ending Wednesday, Oct. 28th.

A Grand Opportunity

to have an Exquisite Figure and learn what a Perfectly Fitting corset really is.

Don't forget the days and dates, but make it a point to come and see why Her Majesty's Corset has gained the unqualified approval of so many of America's stylish maids and matrons. U will not be asked to buy.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

DRESS GOODS

That suit the popular demands of the people are always appreciated by the trade.

We are endeavoring to meet the wants of the people in this line. We can show you a niee assortment from 10c to 75c.

Our All-Wool Cloth at 25c, have been hustlers. Beautiful Crepon effects at 25c. Serges at 20c.

Our Black Dress Goods is of the best qualities, and the prices away down.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Never Resist an Officer.

Judge Biddle, of Carlisle, in the trial of John Belt for resisting arrest defined the delicate point in this matter very concisely. It is well worth taking note of by all people because there has been some misunderstanding in the mind of the public in regard to it. We have heard braggadocia talk about the rights of people in resisting our officers, and we have tried heretofore to correct the wrong impression. The borough officers have no right to arrest a man without a warrant unless they personally see him committing a breach of the peace, but on the other hand if they do arrest a citizen, without warrant or justification the citizen should not resist the officer nor get into any altercation with him. He should go along with him, ask for a habeas corpus, and when the release is given by the court, then make the officer sweat for making a false arrest. A couple of suits against the officers for making false arrests would settle the matter very effectively. But we have no right to resist an officer, who is always to be presumed to have proper authority for what he does.—Carlisle *Sentinel.*

Remembered his Lesson.

A little Philipsburg boy was coached by his mother as to what he should say when the minister called. She told him to say 8 years old, when the minister asked him his age, and when asked where bad little boys went, to say go to hell. The minister called and the boy was prepared for him, so when he asked the boy how old he was he replied "8 years old, go to hell." The boy evidently thought he done the right thing at the right time, but the minister no doubt thought different.

Arm Mending.

John Durst still carries his arm in a sling with a casing around it of plaster paris. He is getting along slowly, although it will be quite a time before he will have full use of it again. It is now several months since he had it broken, and several weeks ago underwent treatment in a hospital at Philadelphia.

U. E. Services.

The United Evangelical congregation will hold their first services on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Dinges' store room, which they have had nicely fitted up, and will be used by the congregation for a chapel for the present. Sunday school at 9 a. m. All are invited.

—The Philadelphia Branch in Temple Court, Bellefonte, leads in all that pertains to gentlemen's attire. They have made a study of their customers' wants and know exactly how to please you in quality, style and price.

THE OX ROAST.

Big Time at Millheim—The East End All Solid for 16 to 1.

The free silver element of Penn, Gregg, Miles and Haines, held a large barbecue on Thursday, the occasion being an ox roast at Millheim, a treat by the gallant Democracy of that live burg. The residences and square of the town were gaily decorated with arches, flags and streamers with mottoes.

A nice fat ox roasted to the best of flavor, its sweet smelling savor filling the surrounding atmosphere, even excited the appetites of the followers of the golden image.

The ox was prepared for the roast by Cyrus Brungart, who boiled it the day before in a huge kettle at his meat market. For roasting it an excavation of 8x15 feet was made in the field opposite the new school house and this pit surrounded by brick work giving it an oval shape. In this a cord of oak wood was burned to firy coals. A large pole was passed lengthwise thro the carcase and wire netting fastened around the body. Thus it rested about three ft. above the pit of fire all night, attendants turning it until next forenoon when every inch was a sweet, well-done roast. About 4 in the afternoon the roast ox was dealt out in sandwiches to the throng, and eagerly devoured.

The crowd numbered about 2000 and the meeting was organised at 2 p. m. in the spacious lot in the rear of the new school building. The meeting was organized by Cyrus Brungard proposing the following officers: President, W. F. Smith. Vice Presidents, B. F. Shafler, Walker; J. J. Orndorf, Haines; John Wolf, Miles; Joseph Smith, Gregg; Aaron Zerby, Penn; W. H. Fry, Ferguson; John Spangler, W. B. Mingle, Centre Hall. Secretary, Fred. Kurtz, Centre Hall.

A large and handsomely decorated stand had been erected. Col. J. L. Spangler was the first speaker, and devoted about an hour to the money question, ably and with good effect defending the cause of free silver, often interrupted by applause. He was followed by Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, who spoke about half hour upon the great deeds done by the Democratic party in the past, and announced that at the evening meeting he would deliver an address upon the money question in the town hall.

The Millheim and Aaronsburg brass bands discoursed charming music during the day.

In the evening the hall was packed to its utmost and the overflow would have filled another hall. Mr. Jenks delivered an interesting and instructive address of near two hours, which was listened to with breathless silence so eager was the crowd to catch every word of his convincing argument. He was followed by Hugh Taylor in a brief but forcible speech; the winding up talk was by Col. Spangler who gave the unbroken audience about 15 minutes of humorous talk.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John T. Wiser and Sallie Frantz, Port Matilda.

David L. Spittler and Caroline Barry, Sandy Ridge.

Harry E. Lucas and Sarah Jackson, Snow Shoe.

H. D. Meek, State College, and Nannie Campbell, Fairbrook.

Thos. Andrew Meyer, Coburn, and Cora Ella Stover, Aaronsburg.

Michael Hazel, Bellefonte, and Susan Enzbrenner, Altoona.

Joseph Estep and Minnie Ostrander, Cambria county.

Reformed Church.

The Lord's Supper will be administered in the Reformed congregation at Centre Hall, on next Sunday; service at 10 a. m.; preparatory service on Saturday at 2 p. m. There will be service in the Reformed church at Tusseyville next Sunday at 2 p. m.

S. H. EISENBERG, pastor.

Laid up for Repairs.

Our townsman Jared Kreamer, is laid up for repairs now, being confined to the house with a sprained ankle. The accident occurred Tuesday and he is getting along as well as can be expected.

Special.

The Racket, Bellefonte, has something special to say in their ad. this week to the ladies Miss S. E. Conklin, the expert fitter of her Majesty's Corsets, will commence a three days engagement at the store on Monday, October 26. It is an opportunity the ladies should not neglect.

Kept Busy on Orders.

D. F. Luse, the patentee of the self-closing hydrant, has been very busy supplying the article to various towns throughout the state. He has the best hydrant on the market today, and towns installing new water plants in these parts, are ordering his hydrant entirely.

BRICK FOR SALE.

From 90,000 to 100,000 brick, of the burned Jack house in Boalsburg, are offered for sale in large or small quantities, and good as new. Offered for sale at a bargain. Apply to Frank. McFarlane, agent, Boalsburg. 1m

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Important Game Laws.

Inasmuch as certain game laws of the State are reported to be repeatedly violated, the following laws are published in the hope that hunters as well as fishermen will see that they are lived up to:

TRAPPING PROHIBITED.

No person shall at any time or place within the State kill or take any wild turkey or ruffled grouse, commonly called pheasant or quail, or Virginia partridge, or woodcock, or rail or reed birds, any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, with any net, trap, snare or torch light for the purpose of taking or killing any of said birds nor shall any person sell or expose for sale any of the said birds after the same shall have been so taken or killed, under a penalty of $10 for each bird; and it shall be lawful for any person to take and destroy any such nets, traps or snares wherever found set. Provided, that nothing in this section shall be so constructed as to prevent individuals or associations, for protection preservation, or propagation of game, from gathering alive by nets or traps, with the written consent of the owners of the land, quails or Virginia partridges, from the 17th day of December in any year to the 1st day of February next following, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over the winter.

HUNTING OR FISHING ON SUNDAY.

There shall be no hunting or fishing or shooting on the first day of the week called Sunday, and any persons offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

Placing the Pews.

The pews and furniture for the new Reformed church are being placed this week. The pews in the audience room are of oak, and circular, with massive ends; they will be placed in position and then taken up again to allow the carpet to be laid; when the carpet is laid the pews will be screwed down for good. The pulpit furniture and stands are in place. For the Sunday school room handsome oak chairs have been purchased. The edifice will be dedicated soon.

Tried It Early.

The occupants of the hotel had a little fright last Sunday evening, in some sneak thief being caught in his intended efforts to get into th e house from the rear. Mrs. Ruhl had occasion to open the door leading to the back porch, when she saw the form of a man making fast time out of the yard to the alley and then disappear. The man was evidently a thief, who tried to sneak in quietly and ransack several of the rooms, which could have easily been done.

A Wheeling Match.

At Potter's bank they are bound to have some fun out of this 16 to 1 campaign, and have a wheeling match on the program as an after-the-election event. Two of its active politicians of opposite politics, John Strong and Wil Smith, have agreed, whichever looses his presidential candidate the defeated fellow must push the victorious chap per wheel-barrow express from Long's store to Reish's hotel, a half mile distant, to the music of the band and the yells of young America.

Freight Train Wreck.

The west bound local freight was wrecked last Thursday evening at Millmont, and four cars werem sashed. The wreck was caused by a car jumping the track and dragging the others with it. Merchandise and goods were scattered all around. The passenger trains were delayed some time until the tracks were cleared. No one was injured.

Will Construct a Reservoir.

The Lewistown Water company will construct a reservoir in what is known as Minehart's Gap, which will be 225 feet long, 100 feet wide and an average depth of ten feet. The height of the reservoir above the public square in Lewistown will be 285 feet.

Struck Water.

Alf Krape has moved his well drilling machine from Colyer's yard and has started punching a hole on Prof. Bitners farm this side of Linden Hall. At Colyer's he struck water at 157 feet and then stopped.

Extending the Main.

The water company is extending a 2½ inch main to Hoffer street at the Presbyterian church. This street is building up rapidly and in several years will be very much improved.

Two October Anniversaries.

Monday was the 404th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. On Tuesday, October 27, will occur the anniversary of the landing of William Penn.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Oct. 15	65	39	clear.
" 16	59	50	clear.
" 17	53	41	cloudy.
" 18	52	38	cloudy.
" 19	45	29	clear.
" 20	50	31	cloudy.
" 21	53	42	part cloudy.

Rainfall: On 18th, at night, .17 in., at daytime .06 in. On 19th, at night .14 in., forenoon, .12 in., at night .25 inches. Total, .61 inches.

Weather Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 13th to 17th, and the next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about 18th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 19th, great central valleys 20th to 22nd, eastern states 23rd. This disturbance comes in the low temperature storm period, and will be of more than usual force. The storm centre will pass through the southern states and will cause extensive rains there. The cold wave following will affect all the northern states, and cause killing frosts in many portions of the north half of the cotton belt. The warm wave of this disturbance will cross the west of Rockies country about the 18, great central valleys 20th, eastern states 22nd. The cool wave, which will be a cold wave in the northern states, will cross the west of Rockies country about 21st, great central valleys 23rd, eastern states 25th.

Wedding at Axemann.

A pretty and attractive wedding occurred at the home of Josiah Owens, Axemann, Oct. 7th, at 3.30 p. m. The contracting parties being his daughter Ella M. Owens to J. Calvin Gfrerer. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Rearick, of Centre Hall. After the knot was tied, congratulations were received. About sixty persons then partook of a sumptuous feast. The presents were many, being costly as well as useful. After supper the Axemann calithumpian band appeared on the scene and rendered some of their best selections. The boys were royally treated, and all join in wishing them a long, happy and prosperous life.—*Centre Democrat.*

Local Jottings.

Monday morning showed the hardest freeze so far.

Picked apples are selling for 25 cents per bushel. Last year they sold at 40 to 30. Apples shaken down by the wind sold at 10 to 15c.

Carpets and pews are now being put down in the new Reformed church and next will be the dedication.

Wheat still keeps creeping up, greatly to the satisfaction of our farmers. The rise in Chicago has been 17 cents within the past three weeks.

Don't take any stock in campaign stories against Col. Spangler. The Arnoldites are busy in that kind of work just now. Spangler can "walk a crack" any time but Arnold can't.

Autumn leaves are falling; the foliage of the mountain sides is beautiful with its variegated colors.

More rain Monday night and Tuesday. It is all needed.

The last legislature shamefully voted away about 1 million dollars and Curtin and Womelsdorf helped do it, as proof of it see the Reporter of three weeks ago.

The new public school building at Millheim is the finest on this side the county and a credit to that town.

Our correspondents need only pay 1 cent postage on manuscript for publication when enclosed in an unsealed envelope. Such is the law.

Poulson's fine, new house near the station, now has its roof slated.

Why are all banks and trusts, either openly or secretly against Bryan?

Falling autumn leaves keep the women busy sweeping and nigh weeping.

Reader of the Reporter, kindly remit dues, or part, on subscription. Thanks to those who have lately responded, but more are needed.

We want a few hindquarters of beef on printing account, any time before Feb. 1. Report soon.

Lock Haven and Bellefonte people are suggesting a joint fair for Centre and Clinton counties. This might strike Hecla Park for a fair ground.

An Order from the Postmaster General.

Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order prohibiting such notices as "Please send out" or "Please post up" being placed on the wrapper of third-class mail matter. Such notices will subject the matter to first-class rates. The words "Personal," or "To be called for," are deemed a part of the address and are permissible.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa. there will be exposed at public sale at the residence of Daniel Runkle, dec'd, at Spring Mills, Centre County, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, NOV 18, 1896

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p m., the real estate of the said Daniel Runkle, dec'd, bounded and described as follows, to wit: No. 1. A Fine Farm, situate in Georges Valley, 1½ miles south of Spring Mills, bounded on the east by lands of George Gentzell on the south by Levi Reeder heirs, on the west by J. B Long and on the north by James Evans and H. M. Cain, containing

126 ACRES AND 53 PERCHES

and allowance. Thereon erected a good 2-story frame dwelling house, large bank barn, wagon shed, good well at house and barn, good orchard and all the necessary out buildings The land is in a high state of cultivation and being ½ mile to church and school.

No 2 A Fine House and Lot situate at Spring Mills, bounded on the north by turnpike road, on the east by lands of Amelia Hettinger, on the south by lands of Dr. F. H. Van Valzah and on the west by William Allison, containing

8 ACRES AND 124 PERCHES.

Thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, bank barn, summer house, and all the necessary outbuildings, 2 wells, one cistern and a good young orchard. The land being under high state of cultivation.

No. 3. Timberland, situate in Gregg township, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Harshberger, on the west by Grove and Wolf, on the south by George Breon heirs, and on the east by Harvey Vonada et. al., containing

50 ACRES.

of good young chestnut timber.

TERMS OF SALE. Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale; one-third on confirmation of sale, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on premises.

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney. J. W. RUNKLE, Administrator, Middleburg, Pa.

AT THE RING OF THE

School Bell

Tens of thousands of the men of the next generation pack up their books and turn their steps towards the school house. Happy days are they for the boy who is well-clothed and well shod; and that reminds us that we have, for various reasons, been the recognized leaders in boys' footwear in this town. Special attention has been paid to shoes for the little men, and this Fall we are better fixed than ever before to clothe their little feet. And we don't forget their little sisters, either.

BEAUTIFUL MEDALLION FREE.

Ask for a card.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

A line of Handkerchiefs. Fine India Linen, plain ⅛ in. hem, at 5c—would be cheap at double that price. —GARMANS.

One particular style of Dress Goods, a little check with silk mixed, at 50c. Words will not describe it. All the pretty Crepon effects in Silk and Wool, and Wool and Mohair. The Serges from 25c to 50c are remarkable value, especially with the rising market. —GARMANS.

A very excellent 5c outing Flannel suitable for shirts or skirts, not in remnants or damaged, but regular stock goods. —GARMANS.

The new style Pencil Box, lock and key, chalk slate pencil. lead pencil, ruler and sponge, all for 5c; worth three times what we ask. A Tablet for 5c with fine writing paper. —GARMANS.

Choicest Lancaster Ginghoms, red and all colors, 5c.—GARMANS

The new line of Plates—bread, butter and deserts, are immense, from 5c to 15c each. One or a dozen at same price.

GARMAN'S STORE.

BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

"Listen what he is 'gwine to say:"

W. R. BRACHBILL WANTS TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT FURNITURE.

Everybody will tell you that we are headquarters for good, srtistic furniture at lowest prices. We are now offering a

Solid Antique Oak Chamber Suit, 8 pieces, with Large Bevel Glass, Regular Price, $28, Our Price, $18.75.

Also have a few of those fine Cobbler and Saddle Seat Rockers, which are going fast, only $2.99.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone, 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

WE UNDERSELL ALL BELLEFONTE.

Persistingly doing better for you is what makes us grow.

The people have learned to expect the most for their money at Bellefonte's recognized Bargain Centre, and we see that none leave our store in disappointment.

Here is What You May Expect for the Coming Week.

Children's clothing.

500 Child's Knee Pant Suits from 4 to 14 years of age, best makes, good values for.... 75c

125 Child's Suits, all sizes, different patterns, would be cheap at $2 50, our price.. $1.28

50 Child's All Wool Cheviot Suits in blue or black, double breasted, would be a bargain at $3 50, our price..... $1.99

Men's Clothing.

125 Men's Every Day Suits in Cheviots, Pin Checks or fancy design, a regular $5 quality go now for $3.98.

100 Mens Suits comprising all wool worsteds all wool checks, all wool Cheviots. Not a suit in the lot worth less than $10 to 12; your choice now for..... $5.50

50 Youths Suits in all wool fancy worsteds the like has never before been shown under $5, our price ..... 2 69.

MILLINERY.

Your husband will not complain when he knows that your Fall Bonnet was bought at the Globe. He knows the price will not be fancy though the bonnet may. Ladies know us for styles as well as for lowness of prices. Thousands of ladies have made us a visit since opening day, and only enthusiasic praise and delighted surprise expressed at the variety and beauty of the goods exhibited. It is impossible to quote prices. Every purse limitation has been considered and in every instance our price is lower than elsewhere.

Coats and Wraps.

Childrens Reefers—A special line of samples of cloaks for little ones from 4 to 14 years of age worth regular $2 2.50 and 3, we give you your choice, while they last, for..... 1,48

LADIES CLOAKS.

100 ladies cloaks elegantly finished in black only a regular $3.50 quality, our price ..... 1.79.

250 ladies black Beaver coats guaranted good quality and a rare bargain at..... 3.98

300 Ladies Black Boucle Coats, button trimming corded sleeves a coat made to sell at $19, your choice ..... 5 85.

PLUSH CAPES.

50 Ladies and Misses Plush Capes, handsomely trimmed finest quality of plush, good length and a bargain for 5 98.

FEATHER BOAS.

200 Black Feather Boas, a sample lot to close out, regular $1 and 1.25 qualities, your choice..... 48c

Remember to always see us before making your purchases. We can save you money.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and Terrors to All Competitors."